Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 52 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
1st March	Khiva	8947	
8th "	Devanha	8092	
15th "	Tanfield†	4538	
22nd "	Culna	6152	
29th "	Somali	6712	
30th "	Malta	6064	Extra
5th April	Takada	6949	
12th "	Karmala	8983	
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 29th and 30th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There are only a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 30th March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all* grades of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, apply the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from London calling at Bombay.

[illegible], STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

about	Steamer.	Tons
1919		
[illegible]	Dumera ..	5414

[illegible]NGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

about	Steamers	
[illegible]rch	Lima	Karachi and Coastal ports
"	Pundua ..	Mombasa M. & S. Africa Ports.
[illegible]ril	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	27th Feb	9th Mar
Kwah Wu	G Size	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.
Hoshin Maru	K Ikuse	3045	31st Mar.	10th Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer.	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination.
Heru Maru	S Miyaji ..	24th Feb	13th March	Italy.
Shekwa Maru	T. Miyatake ..	28th Feb	10th "	Italy
Enshu Maru	K. Nishikawa ..	28th Feb	11th "	Japan
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko	2nd Mar.	12th "	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yasaki ..	7th Mar	19th "	Japan.
"Bushu Maru"	K. Uchiyama ..	9th Mar.	19th March	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai	28th Mar	7th April	"

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

ubscribed Capital £1,500,000
aid-up Capital £750,000
eserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.
Manager

Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AMARA AND HILLAH.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of th Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSI Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on ap lication.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased lorn and credits granted on approved security an every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British a Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody an interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. R. WILSON.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 25,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,25,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 41,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES.

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dojonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND	Rs 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances fro Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ pe cent. per annum from December 1st to Ma 31st and 2 per cent per annum for th remaining six months. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at rates of interest whic can be ascertained on application

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtaine on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,00-
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders....	£1,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klanagg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on th above Agencies and Branches and also on th principal commercial cities throughout th world, buy and receive for collection Bills Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Bankin business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interes is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on th minimum monthly balance of not unde Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, no interest is allowed when the sum accrue does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amount above Rs 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account clients, also received for Safe Custody an collection of Interest and Dividends, whe

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelv months and for shorter periods at rates whic may be ascertained on Application.

I. KEENAN.
Agent

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300 00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbi Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ar opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of hal yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year and shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 287, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwala	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate if 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security

DRAFTS, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discount ed.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
A Model Life Insurance Company.

This is the only Indian Life Insurance Company which has been able to declare a bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first Actuarial Valuation.

THIS IS UNIQUE
THIS IS UNPARALLELED

Respectable Agents for unrepresented areas appointed on liberal terms
APPLY TO

For Gujarat.
MR. J. C. PATEL, Sojitra Pimpal Falia, Petlad, *Via* Anand.
For Berar & C.P.
MESSRS. DESHPANDE & Son, Akot.
For Deccan
MR. K. G TOKEKAR, 753 Ravivar Peth, Poona
For Bombay.
The Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd; 53, Medows Street, Fort (Bombay.)

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretar.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS.
SHANGHVI SADAN.
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mushati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES

Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery, Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.

Angora Creame saleable at Rs. 1/4.

Proprietors BOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	.. ..	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	.. ..	„ 45
14 ct. „	.. ..	„ 57
18 ct. „	.. ..	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

Kasanji Dayalji Desai,
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

Latest Machine

Simple—Stronger—Better

It has been the crying need of the whole Commercial World for a really reliable and powerful typewriter—a typewriter that will not only do the work rapidly but also be very easily handled. Therefore the advent of the

WOODSTOCK

The Typewriter Supreme

has been hailed with joy everywhere; for this wonderful machine embodies all the latest requirements. It is the simplest machine, 42 keys, single shift, ball-bearing, visible writing, etc.

Write to us NOW and we will give you at your office a free demonstration in order to convince you of its superiority.

Write now

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,
251, HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.

42 Keys — O.B.577 — Single Shift

PENCH COAL.

It is hereby notified that we are now booking orders for PENCH COAL for delivery during 1919.

Intending purchasers are advised to register their orders as early as possible

All enquiries should be addressed to our Selling Agents—

Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co.
Century Buildings, Hornby Road,
Post Box. 416, Bombay.
SHAW WALLACE &CO.
Agents for Pench Collieries.

TAILORS

FOR

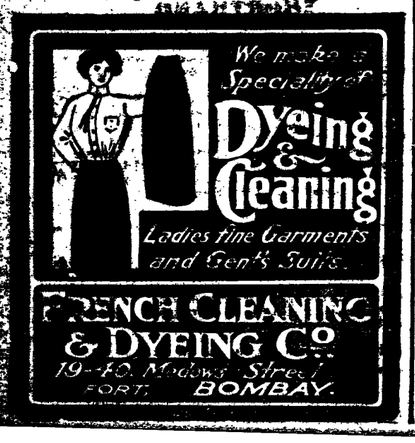
HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street BOMBAY.

FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET apply to

Annapurna Cooker Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.


We make a Speciality of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gent's Suits.
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co
19-20, Medows Street
FORT, BOMBAY.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal London Ophthalmic (Moorfields, Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal; and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, *e.g.* **Kryptok,** and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and other Tinted lenses.

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ENTIRELY HARMLESS FOR HUMAN BODY AND ANIMALS
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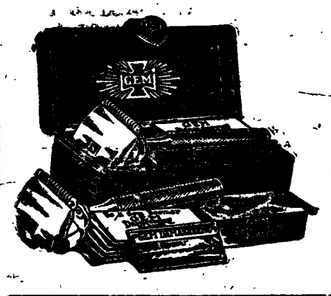

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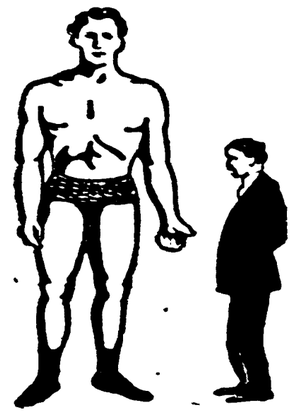

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No . . ." (Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 3, Elphinstone Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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I can supply SAL LOGS in any quantity at the shortest notice. Please communicate with Mr. NANDLAL, Chhindwara, C. P. 1107

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NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

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LOST—By J. H. Dadiburjor, a bundle of his CERTIFICATES as a Marine Engineer on Saturday last by 5-40 p.m. Thana Local or Platform No. 1, Bori Bunder. Apply Box No. 312, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1178

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SOLICITOR as Assistant for a Solicitor's firm. Apply to Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1173

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INSPECTION and SEARCH CLERK. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA, 373, Hornby Road, Fort. 1108

WANTED for a new Arts College, a PRINCIPAL and PROFESSORIAL STAFF only those desirous of serving with a view to sacrifice on the lines of life membership of Deccan Education Society need apply. Write Box No. 291, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

WANTED for an Iron and Brass Foundery in Bombay, a FOREMAN, having technical training in Europe or India and practical experience in foundery work in Bombay. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, capacity to canvass work and minimum wages required to Box No. 314, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1191

WANTED—A CLERK on Rs. 80, plus 6 p.m. on the Temporary Establishment. War Allowance being admissible when sanctioned. Candidates having passed Matriculation or School Final examination will be given preference. Applications in own handwriting with copies of testimonials should be addressed to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge 1187

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WANTED—Three experienced SHORT-HAND-TYPISTS, speed eighty words, those experienced in attorneys' line need only apply to Box No. 310, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1172

WANTED—A smart PARSEE TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well acquainted with English and Gujarati. Apply, enclosing testimonials and stating lowest salary expected to Box No. 309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

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WANTED TO JOIN as a WORKING PARTNER with small capital if necessary, in any chemical industry or firm. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1167

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PALMER only high grade Tyres Roadster cover at Rs. 8-8-0, Tube at Rs. 5 each. All sizes stocked. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay. 1182

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FOR SALE—An "ARGYLL MOTOR CAR", second-hand, in perfect running order. Apply Box No. 292, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1096

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WANTED—OFFERS for sale of two CASH REGISTERS which are open for inspection in the office of Messrs. UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA, Solicitors, Medows Street, Fort. 1098

NEO-CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR by D. Gestetner, simple—inexpensive, durable. A perfect stencil copying machine for circulars, etc. 1000 and over copies can be had from one original handwritten or typed stencil paper. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART", Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A1

DUPLICATING SUNDRIES for the Cyclostyle—Stencil papers, Handwriting or Typewriting, Pens, Inks in various colors, etc., etc. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—B1

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Underwood No. 5 with B. S. 2clr. little-used	250
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Oliver No. 5, Brief, B. S. & Tab, Fine	190
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TO LET—New Gamdevie, Upper or lower FLAT of Barry Vill from 1st April. Apply Dr. GHASVALA, on premises. 1186

TO BE LET—At MAHABLESHWAR. For the Hot Season. Lower Bunglow of Rose Cottage, containing four Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms. Excellent situation. For rent, etc., apply to Mrs. DWARKADAS KALIANDAS, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1084

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN—FURNISHED BLOCKS at Aman Lodge, Cool, Shady, and healthy mosaic flooring. Hundreds of middle class Europeans have availed themselves of the benefits of these cheap but Sanitary dwellings. Rents from Rs. 60 (sixty) per Calendar month. Apply sharp, to avoid disappointment, to M. BURKE, Engineer-in-Charge Matheran Railway, Neral. 1099

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PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
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First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1919, for

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty repairs generally, and
II. Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1919-20.

Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5 each for items I and II, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. I and Rs. 1,000 for item No. II, to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort. 1068

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1919.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, 31st March, 1919.

Entries close on Saturday, 22nd March, 1919.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible the undersigned.

Rules, 1916-1917.

H. E. LEES,
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 20th February, 1919. 1063

NOTICE.

QUALIFIED CLERKS or Clerks with experience of P. W. D. work are urgently required for employment as Famine Clerks in the Executive Engineer's Office, Ahmednagar, on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 p.m. Only men having experience should apply stating previous experience and submitting certificates.

(Sd.) C. O. LOWSLEY,
Executive Engineer, A. D.
Ahmednagar, February, 1919. 1154

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS and OVERSEASON GOODS offered at reduced prices will commence on 3rd March, 1919, and continue throughout the month. 1120

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT OF 1915.

BANDRA TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. II AND SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. II.

IN accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the above Act, the undersigned Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that he will commence the Arbitration proceedings in connection with the above schemes on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, in Municipal Hall, Bandra.

A. B. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Arbitrator.
Poona, 18th February 1919. 1012

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THOSE concerned are informed that copies of the Financial Statement will be distributed at the office of the undersigned at 2 p.m. TO-DAY, instead of at Noon as previously intimated.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant-General, Bombay.
March 1st, 1919. 1190

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES.

AMENDMENT OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK.

UNDER instructions from the Municipal Commissioner we have to invite the attention of all concerned to the provisions of Section 167 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act under which the Commissioner may, upon the representation of any person concerned, or upon any other information, at any time during the official year to which an assessment book relates, amend the same by (inter alia) increasing or reducing the amount of any rateable value and of the assessment based thereupon, with effect from the earliest date in the current official year when the circumstances justifying the amendment existed.

Until the present official year (1st April, 1918, to 31st March, 1919) the discretion thus vested in the Commissioner was ordinarily only exercised under exceptional circumstances, questions of increase or reduction being usually left over (subject to the disposal of complaints, if any, under Section 162) to be dealt with in framing the Assessment Book for the *following year*—but, owing to the passing of the Rent (War Restrictions) Acts it has become obvious, desirable that the Commissioner should in many cases exercise his discretion during the present official year. Thus in all cases in which landlords have shown that they have reduced rents owing to the Rent Act, the assessment has been reduced from the 1st of April, last, or from the subsequent date on which the reduction took effect. Similarly when increases of rent have been found to be made during the year, the assessment has been increased from the 1st of April, last, or from the subsequent date on which the rent was increased.

In cases in which assessments have been so increased, supplementary bills have been correctly issued pursuant to Section 201 (1) of the Municipal Act, and Rate-payers to whom such bills have been presented are warned to pay them without further delay.

Bombay, 28th February, 1919.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Municipal Solicitors.
1188

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO., General Tobacconists and Wine Merchants have REMOVED from 117-125, Esplanade Road to the BOMBAY CLUB BUILDING, at 78, Esplanade Road. Their Constituents and the Public in General are requested to kindly note the change of address. 1174

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1882-1910 AND OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. B. Broadway, Judge, Chief Court of the Punjab, Lahore, has directed a meeting of the Contributories of the above-named Company to be summoned, pursuant to the above Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to certain matters relating to the winding-up of the said Company, and that such meeting will be held on the 5th day of March 1919 at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the said Company at "Bhagwan Niwas" No. 1, Lytton Road, Lahore, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Company are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Additional Official Liquidator, to act as chairman of such meeting.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Official Liquidator.
Lahore, dated 17th February, 1919. 1033

NOTICE.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CHANDA COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED can supply coal; rubble and dust of the Chanda Coal. Prospecting Syndicate, Ltd., to Central Provinces Mills, Ginning, & Pressing factories, brick burners, and other industrial concerns. Please communicate to

VADILAL & Co.,
3531 Tamba Kanta, Bombay 3.

WANTED.

SUB-OVERSEERS on temporary establishment on consolidated pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem, according to qualifications. Passed men from recognised Colleges or men with experience of Public Works only need apply to the undersigned before 10th March, 1919, with testimonials.

B. E. VACHHA,
Superintending Engineer,
Southern Division
Belgaum, 24th February, 1919. 1146

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "INAHO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong and Singapore the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent in to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 28th February 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD on behalf of the Government of India by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stables of Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay

on

THURSDAY 6TH MARCH, 1919.
AT 10 a. m,

50 Head

of

Surplus Government horses comprising:

HACKS
HUNTERS.
HARNESS HORSES

and other UTILITY CLASSES.

All the above are broken in quiet either to saddle or harness. 1175

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOYO MARU No. 2" having arrived on the 27th instant, from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent in to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 28th February, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIBAI, widow of Vithal Prag, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, MAHATIBAI, wife of Jeevan Bhikhaji. Any person having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, easement or promise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 189 square yards or the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 773 and in the Books of the Pension and Tax under No. 47, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing there on, situate, lying and being in the Fort of Bombay, on the Southern side of the Maruti Street, otherwise known as Hanuman Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, bearing Municipal Ward A No. 2445, Street No. 25-27 and Old Collector's No. 773 and New No. 5996 and Old Survey No. 782, New Survey No. 9175 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Vithal Ranchhod but now that of Purshotam Ukaji, on or towards the West by the property of Nanabhoy Byramji but now that of Manbhai Mulla Lukmanji, on or towards the North by the said Maruti Street otherwise known as Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji Taback but now that of Manabai Haji Ebrahim Alana.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1185

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HURUKHCHAND AMULAKH, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece of land, situate on the West side of Garden Lane, on the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1,107 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North by Plot No. 46 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Merwanji Sheriarji Kheswala, on the East by Garden Lane aforesaid, on the South by Plot No. 44 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Shanker Ramchandra Khopkar and on the West by other land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a garden which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 45 of the said Estate together with the bungalow or building thereon, consisting of a ground and two upper floors and which said premises bear New Survey No. 7396 (part of) and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1850 (6), 1850 (7) and 1850 (8), Street Nos. 3E, 3F, and 3G.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1187

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M.

Auction sale of the immoveable properties situate at Abdul Rehman Street, Byculla, and De Lisle Road.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction the undermentioned immoveable properties with a view to partition the family estate at the respective premises on the day and at the hour hereinafter mentioned, Viz:—

LOT NO. II

Shaik Abdul Rehman Street Property.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land or ground of which Sha Runchoddas Madhavdas is the Fazandar with the messuage tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Shaik Abdul Rehman street outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 89 street Nos. 476—490 and 16 at 30 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Abdool Rehman street on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property belonging to Manekjee Daroowalla and on or towards the South by Musjid Bunder Cross Road. Whereof the Annual Fazandari is Rs 7.4.0.

LOT NO. III.
BYCULLA PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the bungalow messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Parel Road Byculla and 3rd Peerkhan Lane without the Fort and in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No 371 New No. 11831, Old Survey No. 795 and New Survey No. 3695 and bounded on or towards the East by Company's Servants, Sub-Judge's Compound, Survey No. 3544-45 and 53, 3554, 3555 and street No. 898, 898, 900, 902, 1—2 at 10, 11, 904-906 and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property of the Jewish Synagogue on or towards the South by the property of the City Improvement Trust used partly as a Police Hospital and partly as a Police Chawl and on or towards the East by the Parel Road aforesaid.

De Lisle Road Property.

LOT NO. IV.

On THURSDAY, the 6th day of March, 1919 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Forss Land with the messuages tenements and stables standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand and five hundred square yards be the same more or less but containing according to the Collector's Bill 5895 square yards assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 727-2 (1) (1A) (2) 727-3 (1 to 4) 727-5 (2) and street Nos. 176-175, 176-A, 176-A 1, 1 to 4, 2 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 293 New No. 13812 Old Survey No. 410 and New Survey No. 2 3429 and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Lisle Road on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to R. D. Souza and Benturas De Souza on or towards the North by the house of Tookaram Bapoojee and the property of Tejpal Khetsy and on or towards the South by the property of Ranjiwandas Anoopdas.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Mr. F. P. Pavri, Solicitor at his office in Tamarind Lane Fort, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

The property of the late Major-General Hugh O'Donnel:—

Old arms, brassware, writing desks, carpet, curiosities, etc.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pestonji E. Dalal and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeser Cursetji Vachha:—

Gold ornaments such as bangles, long chain, wrist-watch chain and rings.

By order of the office concerned:—

100 great gross spring press brass studs.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

Re:—Dalsukhrai Nandlal Sangvi, Insolvent:—

Loose diamonds, pearls and rubies.

4 assorted rings set with diamonds, emeralds, pearl and rubies.

Re:—Jal Rustom Patel, Insolvent:—

Office furniture such as safe on stands, copying press with stand, table, chairs bookstands, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

1 Bay Waler gelding age 7 years height 15-2.

Secondhand bicycles.

1 Rubber tyred office Shigram.

1 Rubber tyred Brougham.

1 Rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

About 10 to 12 Remount horses age 7 years upwards, height 14-2 to 15-3; some broken to harness and saddle and some used as polo ponies belonging to the 29th Lancers the above horses are in good condition and are suitable as hacks and for riding and polo purposes

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1919.

J. S. MODY & CO.

39, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3488.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1919, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Premsukhdas Moordhdhar at their godown No. 1, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Bros. of Bailhongal.

200 bales Cotton as under (in the condition as they are lying at the godown).

100 bales Cotton Bailhongal Lot No. 1.
100 bales Cotton Bailhongal Lot No. 1.

The goods are on view in the godown No. 1 at Victoria Bunder Colaba.

Terms.—Deposit of 25 per cent. and delivery within 2 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
1st March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES COLOURED YARN.
THIS DAY: SATURDAY, the 1st March, a 12-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, near the temple of Hanuman, at Tambakanta by order of Seth Vithaldas Purshottam and on account and at the ris. of Seth Narandas Jagjivan of Madras.—
1 bale, 60 bundles yarn, Golden Yellow.
1 bale, 60 bundles yarn, Lemon Yellow.
1 bale, 60 bundles yarn, Green.
Number and quality according to the bundle of sample.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 BALES YARN, TURKY RED.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, near the temple of Hanuman, at Tambakanta by order of Seth Virchand Dulchuram and on account and at the risk of Seth Vannaji Virji.
Ex. S. S. "Castelia."
20 bales, each 300 lbs. yarn, Turky Red, No. 40S., Parrot Brand.
Ex. S. S. "City of Chester."
20 bales, each 300 lbs. yarn, Turky Red, No. 40S., Parrot Brand.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES PRINTS, CHOCOLATE ORIGINAL.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Sha Chimanlal Dayabhoy and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Tricumdas.—
5 packages Prints chocolate original.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and Co., on account and at the risk of Seth Jeraj Champsey of Chikhal Gully.
19 bales, each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings. No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at the Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Dharamsy Morarji.—
12 bales, each 30 pieces Japanese Shirtings. No. 3640.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 PACKAGES DHOTEES.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Bhogilal Gulabchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.—
On account and at the risk of Seth Chunilal Gambhirdas.
Ex. S. S. "Castelia."
10 packages, each 200 pairs superior, fancy fine-Dhoties, No. 1535, 8/9 yards.
2 packages, each 150 pairs, superior, fancy fine Dhoties, No. 905, 8/9 yards.
On account and at the risk of Seth Tarachand Devraj.
Ex. S. S. "Castelia."
1 package, 150 pairs superior, fancy, fine Dhoties, No. 905, Ralli, 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PACKAGES and 141 PIECES ENGLISH-MADE VIKROLA FLANNELS, 1 BALE KHAKI GINS AND 153 WHITE BED-COVERS.
Under instructions received in the matter of Messrs. Harkishandas Jekishandas, a firm, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 3-30 p.m., at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market:—
7 packages English-made Vikrola Flannels.
99 pieces English-made Vikrola Flannels.
42 pieces English-made Vikrola Flannels (slightly damaged).
1 bale Khaki Gins.
153 White Bed-Covers.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Jivabhoy Vadilal.
9 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.
On account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovandas Jamnadas:—
8 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 99000 Bussan.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES COTTON OLD MATHIA.
On TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Thucker Khimji Vishram and on account and at the risk of the owners of the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills:—
10 bales Cotton Old Mathia.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 BALES KARACHI COTTON.
On TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivshamal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co.:—
19 bales Ready Karachi Cotton.
8 bales Ready Karachi Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF 671 BALES COTTON.
On TUESDAY, the 4th March, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Harnandrai Bejnath and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Bros. of Bailhongan:—
480 bales Cotton Bailhongan.
70 bales Cotton Miraj.
100 bales Cotton Viramgam.
21 bales Cotton Mathia.
The above goods are on view at the godown No. A of Seth Harnandrai Bejnath at Colaba Press:—

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1919.

BENARES FAMOUS FRUIT JAM
(Murabba.)

AN EXCELLENT AND TASTEFUL TONIC FOR THE SEASON.

Purely manufactured and preserved with care. APPLES JAM, Re. 3/8; PINE APPLES, Re. 3 per seer. PEARS JAM, Re. 2/8; AMBALA'S Re. 2 per seer.
Trial order solicited.
Order from

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES BLACK CHINTS.
SUIT No. 1927 OF 1918.
CHHOTALAL BABANSING carrying on business in the name of Rajashi Doongersing Chhotalal
vs.
SHA BABALDAS KHEMCHAND carrying on business in the name of Bhogilal Babaldas.
Under instructions from Mr. Chhotalal Babansing, Receiver, appointed by an order made herein on the 21st January, 1919, in the above Suit, Messrs. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1919, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop of Rajashi Doongersing Chhotalal in Goyind Gully, Moolji Jetha Market:—
15 cases each 60 pieces Black Chints No. 7535.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB
HORSE SHOW
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
ON THE RACE COURSE GROUNDS, BOMBAY,
SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND.

POLO PONIES.
Class I.—Arab and C. B., Light Weight.
Class II.—Arab and C. B., Heavy Weight.
Class III.—English and Colonial, Light Weight.
Class IV.—English and Colonial, Heavy Weight.
CHARGERS.
Class V.—Officers' Chargers.
Class VI.—Chargers belonging to British N.-C. Os. and Troopers.
Class VII.—Troop horses belonging to Indian Cavalry and H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. (No entrance fees.)
Class VIIA.—Troop horses belonging to Mounted Police. (No entrance fees.)
HUNTERS.
Class VIII.—Horses.
Class IX.—Ponies.
OPEN CLASS.
Class X.—English and Colonial Horses over 14-2.
Class XI.—Country Breds.
Class XII.—Arabs.
HACKS.
Class XIII.—Horses.
Class XIV.—Ponies.
LADIES' HACKS.
Class XV.—Horses and Ponies.
JUMPING COMPETITION.
Class XVI.—Horses.
Class XVII.—Ponies.
HARNESS CLASS.
Class XVIII.—Horses or Ponies in single harness.
HACKS.
Class XIX.—Horses or Ponies, the property of exhibitors who have only one horse or pony.
FIRST ENTRANCE FEES RS. 3.
FINAL ENTRANCE FEES RS. 5.
First Entries close March 10th, Final Entries March 15th.
Entry Forms and Programmes may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries.

C. S. STILEMAN,
E. G. PEARSON,
Willingdon Sports' Club,
Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.
Change of programme Monday and Thursday nights.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT!
WHO IS
"THE HOODED TERROR"?
If you would learn the true identity of that Human Monster
"THE HOODED TERROR"
you cannot afford to miss the last 2 Episodes (19 & 20) of the
GREAT PATHE SERIAL
"HOUSE OF HATE"
These last two episodes will grip you from start to a finish in way as perhaps no previous episodes did.
The famous comedian TOTO
in a rattling good comic "Cleepatsy."
Also
PATHE GAZETTE
and "Vultures" (scientific).
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
Saturday Next
"KACHA-DEWAYANI"
(in 6 parts)
The great love-story from the epic of the "Mahabharata."

'TWIXT LIFE & DEATH!
SEE
EDDIE POLO
hanging from the top of a precipitous cliff by means of a rope, the end of which has been set on fire.
How will he escape?
SEE THE
Fourth Instalment
of the Great
ADVENTURE SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
starting To-Night at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Episode 7th—RIDING WILD
Episode 8th—THE FLAMING CRISIS.
Together with the
15th and LAST EPISODE
of
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
in which the final Round-up will prove most exciting.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS:
Saturday & Sunday at 5-15.

WagnerElectric
Manufacturing Company, St. Louis U.S.A.
The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.
For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

ROTH BROS. & Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Generators, Dynamos &c.

EMERSION ELECTRIC MFG. Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
For Fans of every description

RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
New York, U.S.A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

Sole Agent for whole of India:
BABAN GOKHALAY,
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY No. 4.
Liberal Terms to Trade
A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.

Yet another Week of Nerve-quickening Adventures, Heart-gripping Mysteries and Cold-Blooded Villainy.
THE EIGHTH AND THE SEMI-FINAL WEEK.
Four new parts and further developments of
"THE MYSTERY SHIP."
The Stupendous Serial that has been holding audiences spell-bound with wonder, anxiety and mute excitement.
It has come now to last desperation on the part of the blood-thirsty gang. See how
"THE MYSTERY SHIP"
is being bombed from the skies. Watch the gruesome results. Follow Miles Gaston and Betty Lee in their horrible plights. Observe the destinies of the Secret Mysterious Man—the Phantom
COME THIS EVENING AT THE
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
The Programme includes the Universal Screen Magazine and a Comedy in the Programme
Two Special Prize Matinees to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
COMING SHORTLY
"VENGEANCE & The WOMAN"
(40,000 feet)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE POPULAR PROGRAMME.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The 5-reel Metro Wonder-play:—
"Red, White & Blue Blood"
A beautiful comic story describing the evils of gambling and illustrating the contrast between hypocrisy and truth with FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE in the title role.
A Delightful Entertainment
A reel of beatiful scenic
'HUNTING OF THE LEOPARD"
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
To-morrow (Sunday) at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Grand Week-End Gathering.
A Splendid Spectacular Drama
with beautiful sceneries
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. H. the Maharaja Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at the
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
Sat. 1st March 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
(*SANGIT*) **Manapman** (Acts 1 to 5
Sun. 2nd March 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
(*SANGIT*) **Swayanwar** (Acts 1 to 5)
TICKETS can be had at the Company's residence in Nanashankarshet's Mandir Bunglow near Grant Road Station
K. P. PANDIT, *Manager.*

For the benefit of——those who were disappointed in last!
If is now no longer a secret that in of the last year, when Influenza was raging fearfully in Bombay, numerous Cinema-frequenters—especially families—were scared away from Picture-houses for fear of infection. And it was just then unfortunately the magnificent Oriental Photo-play
"A Daughter of The Gods!"
was offered to Cinema-lovers. The result was that innumerable Moving-Picture enthusiasts were debarred from availing themselves of the gorgeous and unique Screen-Story of a Sultan's harem and his 3000 wives.
BUT NOW YOU HAVE IT AGAIN
She comes back in all her superb glory—with all her dazzling beauty, and her staggering, bewitching enrapturing dances!
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!"
A matchless, magnificent film that has cost 35 lakhs of Rupees! That has occupied 21,218 actors and 1,200 babies!—a Film that has 200 ladies performing as mermaids—and 3,999 women to act as the Sultanas.
FANCY THAT!
This week 6000 feet of unalloyed wonder!
Miss Annette Kellerman, the greatest Australian Dancer and Diver, as the Favourite of the Sultan; and as
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!"
simply bewilders you by her grace and charm, by her daring feats and her dizzy dances at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
and at the West-End Cinema ALONE!
A SPLENDID COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Please note—in order to enable all our Patrons to take advantage of this supreme opportunity, the West-End Cinema has decided to return their usual Half Rates for the coming two weeks, as under:—
Box Re. 1; Sofa 12 Annas; First Class 8 Annas.
Special Prize Matinees to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).
One word more—It matters not a jot if you have seen this Film before. See it again! And see it through. It is incomparably the best and scientifically the most up-to-date Super-Triple-Lens. The Picture no longer appears to you as a Picture. You see it there on the screen the whole thing—all the objects and the human beings—living, moving in flesh and bone.

Bombay's most delightful Cinema Temple dedicated to the Goddess of the Silent Art
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM.
To-day and during the week final chapter of the Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
Do not fail to see the happy end, the disentanglement of the Twisted Thread of Life
Also two more chapters—Episode 7th and 8th—of the
AMAZING ADVENTURE SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring the Millions' favourite
EDDIE POLO
together with some more authentic
WAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Extra Shows on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 and 9-15.

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Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming
Take Care
Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture
Men Who Know
The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless
The Projection Is Good
THE
SIMPLEX
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR
It Is the cheapest
because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.
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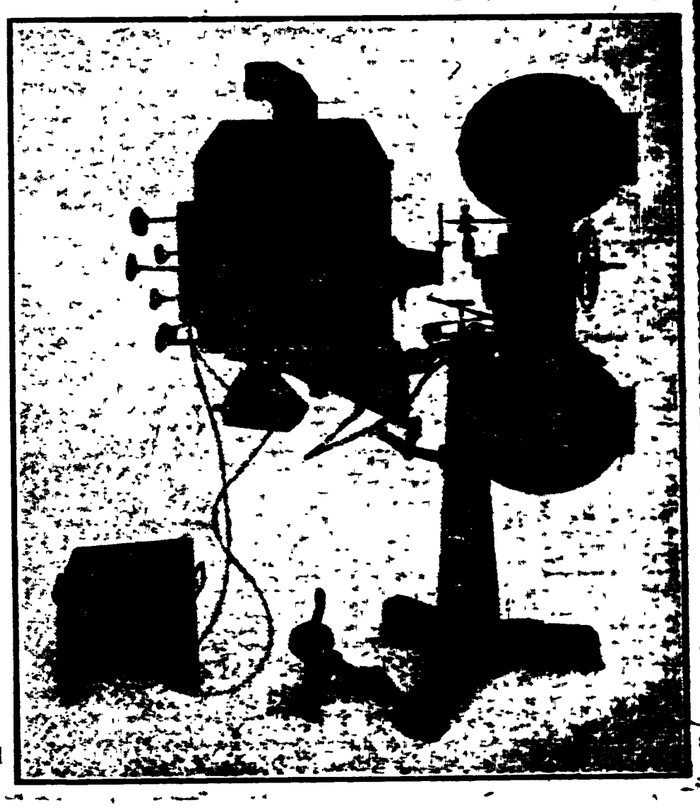

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SALVATION ARMY,
RIPON ROAD
JACOB CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

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A most beautiful, coloured picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.
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SPECIAL RATES FOR HOTELS, BARS AND CLUBS.
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SUITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS
Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.
J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
47 & 49, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Chathukutti Vydier's
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CURES CHOLERA. Price per tin Re. 1.
DR. T. D. THOMAS, M.D.. "Recommends"
Dr. K. V. CHOI, Kallai (S. Malabar.
Telegrams:—"MEDICINE," Kallai.

Your STORE
WILL SUPPLY
British ODOL
Made by Odol Chemical Works, Berkhamsted, England.
Ask for it TO-DAY.
IN PATENT WHITE FLASKS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 20th

			Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool			3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			...
" " Sales of East Indian			...
" " Imports			1,500
Mid. American Spot			17.49
Egyptian F.G.F. spot			27.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Mar.		22.15
	May		22.14
	July		21.27
New Orleans opening 10 a.m	Mar.		24.47
	May		23.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

New Contracts.

	To-day's price.
	Not quoted.
	16.21
	15.92
	13.17
	Not quoted.
	12.70
	Not quoted.
	12.27

actual values.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th.

New Contracts.

Months	To-day's price.
Feb;	17.00
March	15.71
April	14.48
May	13.47
June	12.24
July	12.04
Aug.	11.80
Sept;	11.51

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th;

New Contracts;

Months;	To-day's price.
Feb;	27.10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 20th;

M.G.	Bengal Good		14.21
"	" Fully Good		14.68
"	" Fine		15.03
"	No. 1 Oomra Good		16.19
"	" Fully Good		16.69
"	" Fine		16.94
"	Broach Good		16.67
"	" Fully Good		16.92
"	" Fine		17.17

Liverpool, Feb; 21st;

M.G.	Bengal Good		14.16
"	" Fully Good		14.66
"	" Fine		15.03
"	No. 1 Oomra Good		16.19
"	" Fully Good		16.69
"	" Fine		16.94
"	Broach Good		16.67
"	" Fully Good		16.92
"	" Fine		17.17

MANCHESTER CLOTH MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 21st;

The cloth market is irregular but tends to improve on China.

Yarns :—Stedier with freer operations.

Water Twist	2/7
Printers Cloth	53/6

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 21st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	60,000
" Forwarded	22,000
" Stock	500,000
Actual Weekly Sales	11,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb; 22nd

	Bales.
Total in Sight	$ 468,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	512,000
East Indian	27,000
American	3,782,000
Other	120,000
Total Sales	11,000
East Indian Sales	400
Total Speculation Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	41,000
" " Forwarded	1,000
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	120,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	171,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 25th.

Futures at New York	Mar.	22.85
" "	May	21.87

New York, Feb. 26th.

Futures at New York	Mar.	22.60
" "	May	21.83

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Feb. 19th;

Rentes 3 %	64 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	47 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
" " 6 "	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2 %	52½
Rupee Paper 3 % Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3 % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.97½

WAR LOANS.

London Feb. 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£98½
5 % New	£94 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 19th.

WHEAT

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroze pore usual Bold per ton in bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship per ton in bags	460
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship per ton in bags	430
Linseed, Argentine. (La Plata) per ton in bag	440
Toria Rapeseed per ton in bag	455

For all shipments after the 18th instant, Government have fixed prices to importers as above.

London, Feb. 18th;

Government have fixed prices to importers for shipment after 28th instant.

London, Feb. 19th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£16
Copper Brazers	119
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug Nominal	25/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Aug. Nominal	27

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May.-April Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/0½
Tone :— Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

February 28.

The variations in Fully Good Broach, April, May, during the past week have been between Rs. 540 and Rs. 494. On Saturday last the price dropped from Rs. 540 to Rs. 528, and on Monday, from Rs. 529 to Rs. 510. On Tuesday, the rate touched Rs. 505 and advanced to Rs. 519, and on Wednesday the lowest and highest prices were Rs. 507 and Rs. 518. Yesterday's fluctuations were between Rs. 514 and Rs. 494, the closing quotation being Rs. 498. To-day the market is closed for "Maha Shivratri."

A large business was done in Broach, early in the week, as prices gave way. Bear speculators sold, and there was some buying by Japanese firms, and also covering and profit-taking. For a day or two the market remained quiet, but steady, but again gave way under the influence of bear pressure and little buying power. Prices are now on a parity with New York, but sentiment is still bearish, and though we should be near the bottom of the market it is by no means certain that we are. Cotton is now about Rs. 300 cheaper than it was shortly before the armistice, and New York is about 500 points lower. There is room for an improvement here and it may come any day, though the market is depressed and nervous at the moment and bears are having the best of it.

Ready cotton has moved slowly. Buyers are uninterested as prices are going in their favour, but we occasionally see some signs of an improvement in the demand and if this should continue it may remove some of the depression.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths;	For week ending 26th February. 1919.	Total to date since September. 1st. 1918	1917
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	0,428	102,664	146,541
Central India	3,013	57 :57	37 111
Barsee and Nugger	1,071	56 952	48,425
Hyderabad Gaorani	2 178	48,092	16,946
Berar	7,973	191,403	271,924
Central Provinces	2,871	109 676	34 747
Total Oomras.	27 741	670,664	457,785
Dholleras	861	27,617	69,386
Broach	11,884	94,601	1,854
Compta and Dharwar	338	49,147	21,987
Westerns-Northerns	132	33 337	69 027
Bengals { N.W. Provinces	385	72,127	115 263
Bengals { Rajputana	714	13,087	19,446
Sind, Punjab	6,510	223 243	129,374
Coconada	Nil	1,600	10,514
Peralan	Nil	1,958	186
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	33	37 759	15,000
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other sorts	356	9,600	9,750
Total	48,954	1,146,230	958,939

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL.

	Bales.
G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1918 to 8th Feb 1919	25,730
B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st September 1918 to 8th Feb 1919	38,168

BOMBAY BANK RATES.

England			5	per cent. Apr. 5	19.7
France			5	per cent. Aug. 29	19.14
Germany			5	per cent. Dec 22	19.14
Russia			6	per cent. July 28	19.14
Italy			5	per cent. Nov. 11	1917
Netherlands			4½	per cent. July 1,	19.5
Belgium			5	per cent., Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary			5	per cent. April 10	1915
Sweden			6½	per cent. Jan 31	1918
Spain			4½	per cent. Oct. 28.	1914
India { Bombay			7	per cent. Jan. 16	1919
India { Bengal (Calcutta)			7	per cent. Jan. 16.	1919
India { Madras			8	per cent. Jan 31.	1919

PIECE-GOODS.

A quiet tone has prevailed in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has been conspicuous by its absence and rupee-rates have therefore given way to some extent. Clearances have not been satisfactory. Owing to the further depression in the market, several buyers have been unable to fulfil their part of the contract, and the sellers have had to adopt the course of disposing off the goods, on account and risk of the defaulting parties, by public auction and consequently the auctioneers are having a very good time at present at the expense of those who have been caught at the top of the market. The sellers have been further emboldened by the able judgment of Justice Macleod delivered this week in the case of Messrs. Lowji Hemraj vs. Messrs. Jivanlal Manilal and Co., in which the plaintiffs were awarded damages and costs from the defendants for breach of contract in refusing to take delivery of goods purchased. In this case two points have been decided, the first as regards the assessment of damages and the second as to the place where the seller is bound to give delivery of the goods. With regard to the first point the judgment states that "although no doubt the law is that the market rate on the date of the breach is a decisive element in assessing damages, when there is no evidence of the market rate on the date of the breach, the court has to find from the best material at its disposal what ought to have been the market rate, and when there are no transactions in the market for various reasons, then it is established that the rate realised by sale by the injured party "within a reasonable time" is a perfectly proper basis for fixing the measure of damages." As to the second point the judgment states that "there is no usage in the market as alleged that delivery is to be given at the seller's godown and also that the purchaser may if he so wishes take delivery from another place. Anybody engaged in the trade must know that when a delivery order is brought to the shop, from which it has been issued, instructions can then be given where the goods are to be found, and the party issuing the delivery order cannot be bound down to give delivery at his own godown if the delivery order he sent was addressed to his own godown keeper. . . There would be nothing wrong in waiting until their purchaser came to take delivery and then sending round to the shop of their own seller for the delivery order."

Heavy Stocks have accumulated in warehouses and godowns and fresh shipments are arriving freely of goods invoiced at top rates, and some importing firms have been pressing buyers to take early delivery or deposit large amounts as margin money. On the other side, the Manchester Cloth Market has shewn an [illegible] with the reduced gagements of several makers having run down. The state of the Lancashire cotton trade is believed to be very serious and it is reported that two-thirds of the looms in Burnley and Blackburn districts have stopped owing to lack of orders. On the other hand a conference of growers, bankers and merchants of the cotton States held in New Orleans has passed a resolution calling on the Southern planters to curtail the acreage by one-third until consumers are prepared to pay "remunerative prices."

GREYS.

Grey Shirtings have been rather easier. Lancashire Grey Drills have declined by eight annas per piece owing to the total absence of enquiry. Jaconets have also shewn a reduction. Dealers have to face a loss of Rs. 1,000 per bale on fresh arrivals of standard Jaconets. Grey Mulls of low quality have declined by three annas per piece.

Local Mill cloths have remained quiet, the enquiry being limited. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have protested against the order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Punjab, sanctioning purchase of standard cloth and selling it at prices fixed by the Controller of Cotton Cloth, as it is likely to cause most serious losses to genuine dealers who hold large stocks and are ready to sell at prices based on cotton values and considerably below Manchester equivalents. The Committee's protest has been supported by the Bombay and the Karachi Chambers of Commerce.

WHITES.

A weaker tendency has been noticeable in White goods. 36 inches by 20 yards Mulls have declined by four annas per piece, and 40 inches by 18 yards Mulls have shewn a reduction of six annas. Green End Mulls have been selling in retail quantities only and at lower rates. The advance has been lost in 28 inches standard nainsooks. There is some demand for Mulls and some purchases have been made by Marwaries from Rutlam. White Jaconets worth Rs. 18 per piece, have been in better request and some sales have been effected. Stocks of these have been scarce. Serious delays are occurring in the transmission of telegrams to and from United Kingdom, which is a great inconvenience to the trade. By the time the telegraphic quotations are received heavy fluctuations take place and it is difficult to negotiate fresh business. The heavy reductions in the cost of freight and insurance coupled with the weak position of makers have enabled shippers to quote rates which are substantially lower than the last contract prices, but dealers are not keen to purchase at the moment.

The Cloth Markets were closed on Friday owing to "Maha Shivratri" holiday and will be closed on Sunday next owing to the "Amwas" holiday.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins:	Yds.	Rs. as. p.
Ralli's Fari No 2000	39	27½/8	16 14 0
" 100000	45	"	.....
" No. 33000	46	"	17 8 0
" 2800	27	"	15 0 0
Graham's No. 2730	39	27	16 14 0
" "Yellow Horse"	43	36	.....
" No 2310	44	36½	19 0 0
Dewhurst's "BiB"	38	"	24 0 0
" "BB"	38	36½	22 8 0
" "Saree No. 5	39	36	20 8 0
Bates' No. 12838	41	27½/8	.....
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44	36½	.....
" No. 500	31	27½/8	16 14 0
" No. 6600	38	27½/8	15 0 0
Ritchie's No. 5110	38	27½/8	16 14 0
" " 4462	41	"	.....
" " 1566	23	27/37½	.....
Forbes' " 551	38	37½/8	.....
Lyon's "Shunker"	39	"	16 14 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48	36	.....

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	39	40	27 0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	36	40	18 8 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	39	40	24 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 16..	45	22	8 0 0
" " 18..	45	22	9 0 0
" " 193..	40	22	7 10 0
" " 636..	44	22	7 12 0

GREY MULLS—

Ralli's No. 1080	30	18	2 8 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32	42	28 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36	40	25 0 0
H.B.T.C. XXXX	...	"	31 0 0
Lyon's C. 4000	...	"	.....
Ralli's No. 9689	32	40	.....
Forbes. K.B. 100	36	40	.....
" 151	33	40	.....
Horrockses "O"	36	40	24 0 0
" "AI"	"	"	26 0 0
" "MO"	"	"	28 0 0
" "MB"	"	"	40 0 0
" "MA"	"	"	41 0 0
" "BE"	"	"	42 0 0
" "RF"	"	"	44 0 0
" "BI"	"	"	46 0 0
" "SO"	"	"	36 0 0
" "AO"	"	"	35 0 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's Nos. 6	61	19	.....
" 60	48	19	.....
" 600	61	19	14 0 0
" No. 6000	50	19	15 4 0
" Nos. 101/202/303/40/45	50	19	.....
" No. 404	65	19	.....
" No. 88	56	20	9 0 0
" No. 1270	27	18	.....
" "Sun Ticket"	"	"	.....
" No. 55	...	...	.....
" Nos. 50/55/60/65/.45	60	18	.....
" No. 915	32	20	9 0 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	54	20	.....
" Nos. 350 (6 lines)	...	...	16 0 0
" Nos. 335 (6 lines)	60	20	16 0 0
" Nos. 425 (6 lines)	"	"	17 8 0
" No. 1440	36	20	8 8 0
Ritchie's No. 1220	27	18	4 0 0
" No. 9666/9766/9866	...	...	.....
" No 95	52	20	9 4 0
" No. 60099	40	18	7 0 0
" No. 59509	...	"	7 0 0
" No. 175	40	18	7 0 0
" No. 875	45	18	.....
" No. 975	50	18	.....
" No 615	"	"	8 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	52	20	9 0 0
" Nos. 9/99/999/66/.45	50	18	.....
" No. 9999	55	19	.....
" No. 142	34	18	.....
" No. 850	36	18	8 8 0
Macdonald's No. 64	52	20	.....
Greaves' No. 5000	27	18	3 0 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's Nos 7070/9090..	27	18	6 0 0
" Nos. 7/27	"	"	.....
" Nos. 88/96	"	"	.....
" Nos. 61/81,	"	"	.....
" No. 9999	"	"	.....
" No. 1900	"	"	6 0 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	32	22	7 12 0
Graham's Nos 88/3888	28	16	5 0 0
" 190/120	"	"	.....
" 99350/97970	"	"	19 0 0
" Saraswati"	32	18	7 12 0
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	36	18	7 12 0
" No. 50000	"	"	6 8 0
" Nos. 33340/33350/-33360	...	...	6 4 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	28	18	4 3 0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	...	"	4 0 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	32	22	.....
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520	28	18	4 4 0
S.W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Moter Car"	28	18	4 3 0

The above quotations are on bazar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	16 14	0 per case
White Rose	150°	"	16 14	0 "
Chester	75° Abel	"	10 10	0 "
Devoe's	78	"	10 10	0 "
Monkey	125°	"	10 0	0 "
Tiger	125°	"	10 0	0 "
White Camalia tins	125°	"	2 2	0 2 tins
Elephant tins	125°	"	8 2	0 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6 0	0 8 Imp. gals.

It is understood that a very exciting contest is going on for one seat on the Bombay Port Trust from the Indian Merchants' Chamber between the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who is the Chairman, and Mr. Manu Subedar. A good deal of canvassing is being done on both sides and the results are

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 28.

The western disturbance has entered North-West India and has given local rain or snow in Kashmir and the hills of the North-West Frontier Province. A few falls of rain have also been reported from Upper Burma and the head of the Bay. Parachinar has had 1¼in. of rain and Balsore ¾in. The temperature is unusually high in North Baluchistan.

Forecast :—Increase in Kashmir with some extension into the North Punjab.

SNOW-FALL IN DARJEELING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

There has been quite a heavy fall of snow in Darjeeling which lies in some places two and three inches thick. Snow began to fall at about one o'clock on Wednesday, but did not last long, and at 6 p.m. the sun began to shine and clouds were driven away by a westerly breeze. The residents went out snow-balling.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m " 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.886 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.5 "
Dew Point	66.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.726 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do	66.9 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ESE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind	113 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th February, 1919, was 30.144 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Temperature has risen and is above the average both by day and night in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature is below normal in the southern districts; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi. Day temperature has risen and is above the average in upper Sind and west Rajputana, but is in defect in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except at Bhuj. Humidity is above normal in west Kathiawar and the south of Central India West. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar; night temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar Para, but is locally below normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally above normal and day temperature is below the average in the north and east of the division; night temperature is lower than usual at several stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Hyderabad. Humidity is below normal except at Poona and Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average at Nisamabad and Ahmednagar; night temperature is locally above the average in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbance from the west is entering north-west India and is determining heavy cloud in north-east Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Temperature has risen in Baluchistan and along the north-west frontier. Fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

A few showers appear probable in the north of Baluchistan and the Punjb.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th February 1919.

Light rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Burma and Bengal. The new western disturbance is approaching the north west frontierr but appears to be feeble.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 28.

S. S. Aronda, Denne, London, Jan. 31.
S. S. Inaho Maru, Nishikawa, Osaka, Jan. 21.
S. S. Toyo Maru, Hayakawa, Kobe, Jan. 31.
S. S. Clan MacGilliwry, Higgins, Manchester, Jan. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.

S. S. Mayachi Maru, Morikawa, Kobe, etc.
S. S. City of Cairo, Dowse, Sydney, etc.
S. S. Clan Fraser, Urquhart, Liverpool, etc.
S. S. Lhasa, Terry, Karachi.
S. S. Chakla, Allen, Busreh, etc.
S. S. Heim, Eriksen, Singapore, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Khiva, Potter, London.
S. S. Havildar, Harloch, Calcutta.
S. S. Quilon, Lane, Rangoon.

S. S. Aronda:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Aronda, 1,677 tons, Captain G. Denne, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mail, 1 box pearl and 78 passengers, which port she had left on 31st January.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Inaho Maru, 2,256 tons, Captain K. Nishikawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Osaka, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 21st January.

S. S. Toyo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Toyo Maru, 1,827 tons, Captain O. Hayakawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 31st January.

S. S. Clan MacGilliwry:—The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGilliwry, 4,193 tons, Captain O. J. Higgins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Manchester, with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers, which port she had left on 17th January.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 759 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Heim:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Eriksen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Colombo, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. S. Allen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Khiva, 5,797 tons, Captain A. W. Potter, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Aden, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Havildar:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer, Havildar, 3,066 tons, Captain L. Harloch, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Quilon:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quilon, 4,941 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 28th February, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Havildar	3066	N F	N F	M M & Co
B	Clo Corinth	3773	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
D & E	Hara Maru	1616	Genoa	10-3-19	O S Kaisha
G	Lusita	956	Calcutta	N F	— " "
K	Scalia	2438	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Lovaito	2063	N F	N F	P. S. Shaw & Co
O	Schooner Utopia	296	2/3 days	26-2-19	1-3-19 Sheriff Hassum owner
	Bashayan	100	N F	N F	Mackintosh & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Penang	552	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Indrawati	513	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Irrawadi	634	Karachi	1-3-19	K N Co
	Bahadur	529	Mangalore	3-3-19	B S N Co
	MERRWETHER DRY DOCK:				
	Juba	204	N F	N F	K N & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Warturm	3127	N F	N F	Graham & Co
2	Kuwait	2393	Jedah	N F	T Morrison & Co
3	Zayani	2627	P Gulf	4-3-19	E S Shustry
5	Claudius Anlaguon	2358	Colombo	N F	M M & Co
6	Abydos	1940	P Gulf	10-3-19	I P S N Co
7	Chunsang	1406	d F	N F	M M & Co
8	Porto de Savona	2563	Genoa	4-3-19	M Italiana
9	Sanctoria	3378	N F	N F	D R I M
15	Firoot	2029	P Gulf	N F	Morrison & Co
16	Shantar	1718	—	Suez	P S S N Co
	HARBOUR WALL:				
	Lhasa	960	Karachi	26-2-19	28-2-19 M M & C
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Erinpura	2759	N F	N F	M M & Co
2	Agra	2545	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Karagola	3647	London	1-3-19	M M & Co
5	Hangwan	2060	Suez	28-2-19	D R I M
6	Quilon	4942	Rangoon	28-2-19	D R I M
8	Banka	3797	N F	3-3-19	M M & Co
9	Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	2-3-19	J Finlay & Co
10	North Point	2300	N F	N F	D R I M
11	Khiva	5661	London	1-3-19	M M & Co
12	Querimba	4937	Rangoon	5-3-19	M M & Co
13	Prosper	2877	N F	N F	Dir. R I M
15	Chekiang	1313	East Africa	1-3-19	E I M
16	Seapool	2799	N F	N F	E I M
17	Jehangir	3361	Busra	28-2-19	T Morrison
	Ballard Pier Station Aronda	1677	N F	2-3-19	M M & Co
	Jetty End Sicilia	4188	N F	N F	M M & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
3	Devanha	3092	N F	2-3-19	M M Co
5	Ohuson	2216	27-2-19	1-3-19	D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 28.

S. S. Koweit from Aden. Agents Turner Morison and Co.:—44 bags gum arabic, 144 bags gum myrrh, 72 bales skins, 67 bales goat, sheep skins, 15 Nos. gas cylinders, 7 packages 13 bags 5 jottas waras, 3 packages N. shells, 2 cases tobacco, 43 cases cigarettes.

S. S. Banka from Rangoon. Agents M. M. and Co.:—120,044 bags rice, 960 bags white beans.

THE MAIL STEAMER REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Aronda, Commander G. Denne, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday morning from London via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said, Suez and Aden, with the outward mails of the 31st January, a general cargo and 78 passengers, which port she had left on 31st January.

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OR COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
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DISTRESS IN HALIYAL TALUKA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The distress that is prevailing now in the Haliyal taluka of the Kanara Collectorate can be better understood, only with a knowledge of its previous history. Haliyal is perhaps the most unhealthy taluka of Kanara. Malaria, a result of the vast surrounding forests, is rampant in its severest forms. Persons from below-ghat talukas, living in Haliyal for about six months, always return with an enlarged liver or spleen Plague and cholera are constant visitors. It is therefore, the most thinly populated taluka in the district, there being only 44 persons per square mile. The death-rate always exceeds the birth-rate. The population in 1891, was 63,348; in 1901, it fell to 56,130 and in 1911, it decreased still further to 46,967. Haliyal has got smaller rainfall than any other taluka of the district, the average being only 47 inches. About 85 per cent. of the total area is under forest, and 4 out of every 10 acres of cultivable area are fallow. In this taluka, a Revision Settlement was introduced about ten years ago, and the Settlement Officer, inspite of the fact that whole villages had been absorbed into forest and that more and more land was going out of cultivation, and inspite of the decrease in population and in the number of cattle, recommended an enhancement of the assessment. Mr. Panse, the then Collector of Kanara, with his intimate knowledge of the conditions of the agriculturists, refuted all the arguments of the Settlement Officer and made a very convincing case against the enhancement. But what was that to Mr. Curtis, the then Settlement Commissioner? Mr Panse happened to be an Indian; and Mr. Curtis, not being able to meet Mr. Panse's arguments, took more liberty than usual, by merely pouring upon him, undeserving and uncultured redicule and upheld the Settlement Officer and Government did accordingly; and the result is that assessment in Haliyal is unusually high.

For the last three or four years, the crops in the Haliyal taluka have been uniformly failing. The observation of Government in their press-note of 3rd December 1918, that "the agricultural population throughout the presidency has benefitted from a series of good years, and is probably in a better position to resist scarcity and famine than ever was before," is not applicable as far as Haliyal is concerned. Last year, inspite of Government's assurance in their Famine Code, that no person will be forced to borrow to pay the assessment, some of the agriculturists had to sell their cattle and utensils to pay their assessment and only in the last instance, Government came with a small amount of remission, complaining that petitions of the people had reached them about the middle of January, i.e., after the crops had been removed from the fields. The agricultural population of Haliyal, therefore, has no resources now left and is in dire distress, and this year, the crop have altogether failed. The officials are naturally interested in exaggerating the valuation, but from all accounts I have collected, the valuation can be at the most about 2 annas. Even this, the agriculturists could not reap, Haliyal being a forest taluka, crops require to be constantly protected from the depredations of wild beasts But even in this matter, the views of the officials are not only illiberal, but positively injurious. In 1910, there were 34 arm-licenses issued; but in 1917, only 22 were issued, People have to put up with these inconveniences and still the officials will exaggerate the valuation of crops. The fact is that the people are in anxiety now how to procure seed for next year's crop.

Wise with last year's experience, and to meet any complaints on the part of Government regarding the late presentation of petitions, the representative people of the taluka this year, sent about 50 different petitions from almost all villages of the taluka. Some land-owners, themselves estimated their crops and sent their valuations to the Collector. When no replies were received petitions were sent a second time both to the Collector and the Commissioner. But Government would not declare famine. As the time for paying the assessment was drawing near, the people then met in a taluka sabha, and have been collecting and forwarding to the Collector, the materials to know the real state of the agriculturists. Upto the 11th of February last, 909 such petitions, with statement of crops, etc., from 58 different villages, concerned with 1156 survey numbers, covering an area of more than 7,000 acres, and with an assessment of over Rs. 12,000, have been forwarded and more are being forwarded every day. To give strength to these demands, people again met on the 11th February, under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Deshpande, the leading land-lord of the place, and passed resolutions, protesting against the exaggerated valuation of crops by the officials, and requesting Government to give large remissions and suspensions of assessment and postponing the collections till Government have published their decisions, in the matter. In this connection, we have to bring to the notice of Government, not only the high scale of assessments, but also the methods of collecting it. Until about four years ago, land revenue used to be collected in four instalments, but now, for the convenience of Government, but to the inconvenience and sometimes hardships of the land-owners, the same is collected in two instalments only. Besides, the mode of dealing with the defaulters in the payment of land-revenue, has also been changed. Until, last year, the defaulters were, given notices which cost them only 8 annas, but which gave them a further period of ten days to make the payment. But now, this method of serving the notices has been stopped, and the defaulter is at once fined one-fourth of the assessment due from him.

The prices of food-stuffs are high enough. But they are much higher in Haliyal than in other parts of the district. Fodder is insufficient. The constant complaint of Kanara is about the want of sufficient pasture for cattle even in ordinary times. The Commissioner, S. D., in his review of the report of the Forest Department for 1916-17, speaks in the same strain and had promised to introduce the system of grazing as obtaining in the Central Provinces, but so far we have not heard anything, further about it. Now that famine has set in, this want of pasture is keenly felt. I don't know the exact present price of rice-straw which is the chief fodder for the cattle in Kanara; but I know that it is much above the price in 1916, which in Kanara was a normal year; and in 1916, the price of rice-straw was Rs. 1-2-6 per maund, a very high rate exceeded only by two districts in the presidency.

We request Government to keep the following facts before their minds:—(1) the high scale of assessment of land revenue; (2) the harsh methods of collection; (3) the entire want of resources on the part of the agricultural population owing to the continued failure of crops for the last three or four years; (4) the insufficiency and high prices of fodder; (5) the visitation of the influenza epidemic and the generally prevailing severe form of malaria; (6) and last, but not the least, the withdrawal of the forest privileges which have been the life-blood of agriculture in Kanara. It is very much to be deplored, that rosy accounts are being published in the weekly crop reports of the "Government Gazette." While it is mentioned that there is general scarcity of water and fodder in Haliyal, the condition of the labourers, the people, and the cattle is said to be *generally fair*. It is to be regretted that the Mamlatdars who send their reports to the Collector should be such superficial observers. From my personal experience of the tenant class for more than twenty years, and from all accounts, I have been collecting, I can confidently say that the tenants in dire necessity are now making a holiday of the rents due from them to the land-owners, and also of the seed which they ought to preserve for the next sowing of crops. Wait for a month more, and these tenants will begin to starve and will make the land-owners also starve. Should not the officials take measures urgently before it is too late? We earnestly request the Collector Mr. Tupper, to leave aside all his routine work, entrust it to his subordinates, and take personal interest in matters concerning famine. On him lies the responsibility of saving a large agricultural population from starvation and ruin. In the Famine Code, it is said that if the quantity of food-stuffs purchaseable per rupee, is 20 per cent. less than normal, these are to be called "Warning rates"; and if it is 40 per cent. less than normal, they are to called "scarcity rates." But the quantity purchaseable at Karwar per rupee, is 60 per cent. less than normal and in Haliyal still more. Is the Collector still to wait for opening relief works? So far, we have not heard even of test works having been opened. And Government say in the Famine Code, test works alone are the right test to determine the necessity of relief works and for declaring famine. But if the Collector is not inclined even to open test works, how is he to judge of the famine? Let therefore the test works be opened *especially in villages*, as provided in the Famine Code. In the Famine Code, it is also provided, that on the first warnings of scarcity, *liberal* advances of *takavi*, shall be given at an early stage. We cannot think that the advances now made are at all liberal. They should be increased ten folds, if Government sincerely wish to meet the famine. It is, in Government's own words, "an efficient instrument of relief to agriculturists." Again Government forests should be opened for grazing. With regard to the remissions and suspensions of land revenue, Government in their press-note of 3rd December 1918, say that "a liberal policy in this respect will be adopted." If they really mean it, they should adopt it. The Collector may also start a "famine fund" for the district, as is done in other districts, under Government auspices only; and let the Mamlatdars and other officials be asked to collect the funds with the co-operation of the people; for thus alone can the fund expand. The Collector should also hold meetings in different talukas from time to time, to explain to the people, the measures adopted by Government, so that the people may not be left to speculate and begin to darw their own conclusions not always favourable to Government. The same should also be published in papers, for the information of the public at large. Will Mr. Tupper rise to the occasion and deserve the undying gratitude of the people?—Yours, etc.

S. G. W.

Bombay

WANTED MOTOR BUSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is notified by the local Tramway Co. that from 1st March only three men will be allowed to stand in the rear of a car. Suppose there are three conductors standing on, then the passengers go to the wall, is that so? European Police officers and Municipal Corporators can have a free ride. Why in the name of goodness should there be this distinction? Has the Corporation Committee sanctioned this change, I don't remember to have read so. Some months ago I remember it to have been ruled out, and how is it, it has now been notified to the contrary? This would entail a lot of hardship on the travelling public, unless extra cars are made to run from several junctions in the morning and evening when there is a rush, and unless the cars are quite regular in running. As it is, now, there does not seem to be any system, specially on the Clare Road line, where half a dozen cars come in rapid succession for the Byculla Bridge, followed by one solitary No. 6 Car for Parel, and all the passengers are huddled in the last to their great discomfort and disgust. Some of our wealthy city merchants have bought the s.s. Loyalty for ocean traffic: can they or others not do something for our local travelling by way of buying motor omnibuses with seats on the tops to relieve the congestion on the tram track? Now that the war is nearly over, I think a lot of ambulance cars will be sold away by the Government, which can very well be converted to the requirements of local and suburban traffic, so that passengers who are now entirely at the mercy of the Bombay Tramway Co., can have some other means of locomotion. In a big City like Bombay there should be all sorts of facilities for people living at a distance from business to travel with ease and comfort and speed. Many passengers will not murmur even if they have to pay 2 annas for the long distance trips if motor buses are made to run. Some energetic people ought to take the lead, and form a joint stock company, which would be a very paying business. Please add your powerful voice in the matter to bring about the desired end.—Yours, etc.,

FED UP.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

THE LATE MR. KANTILAL DHOLAKIA.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

The death occurred on the 21st instant, of Mr. Kantilal B. Dholakia, Wanthli Munsiff, Junagadh, who died at Junagadh at the early age of forty-seven. Mr. Dholakia was a graduate of the University of Bombay and secured his degree in law at the Allahabad University. Immediately after graduation his brilliant career attracted the attention of the Junagadh State and he filled the responsible post of a munsiff in the various Mahals of the State in succession. His tenure of office was marked by despatch of work as he was conscious that justice was commonly soured by delay. He prized integrity as the differentia of a magistrate and in the discharge of his duties he interpreted the spirit of the law, undaunted by the frowns of the great and uninfluenced by the blandishments of power or help. The following remarks of the head of the Judicial Department of the Junagadh State furnish an object-lesson to all those who dispense even-handed justice: Mr. Reuben remarked, among other things:

"It is our misfortune to have to mourn the loss of an upright judge like Mr. K. B. Dholakia, an officer of stern principles, whom nothing deterred from doing his duty fearlessly. He was trusted by the public and respected by all classes for his

LATE MR. K. B. DHOLAKIA

First Class Magistrate of Junagadh State, whose death is reported by our correspondent.

rectitude, his straightforwardness and for the even-handed justice dealt out by him without fear or favour. Mr. Kantilal was not only respected by the public, but he had the full trust and confidence of his official superiors and colleagues and the bar who are here to give utterance to the sense of the loss the Judicial Department has sustained by his sad and premature end. We could ill afford to spare him and we are the poorer without him. He helped us to sustain the good and pure name of justice and has left behind a worthy example, to be cherished by all. . . . .

Mr. Reuben was followed by Messrs. Jatashankar, Ratanshi and Parmanand of the Junagadh Bar, who bore an eloquent testimony to Mr. Dholakia's qualities of head and heart. Two resolutions were then adopted, one in favour of treasuring up his memory by means of a portrait and another in favour of sending formal condences to the family of the deceased. The Judicial Courts of Junagadh were closed in honour of the deceased.

An A. P. message, dated Feb. 26 from Jodhpur says:—

The District Traffic Superintendent, J. B. Railway, wires:—"My wire dated 22nd instant. Through communication between Luni and Marwar Junction has been restored from date."

INSURING GOOD DIGESTION

IMPORTANCE OF PREVENTING FOOD FERMENTATION IN STOMACH.

Good digestion usually means good health. So long as the stomach does its work properly disease can find no lodgment in the human system; the liver, kidneys and intestines will perform their work perfectly and remain in perfect health; but interfere with the proper digestion of food and an unending train of troubles is set in motion. About the only thing that will upset the stomach and interfere with the digestion is an excess of acid, usually caused by food fermentation. Food fermentation is due to chemical action in the food itself. This fermentation causes the formation of gas, or wind, as well as acid, resulting in the unnatural distension of the stomach and the burning by the acid of the delicate lining of the stomach.

Medicines and tonics cannot relieve this condition—they usually make it worse. The fermentation and acid are to blame, and these must be overcome and prevented by taking after meals half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia in a little hot or cold water. Physicians recommend *bisurated* magnesia especially because it stops fermentation and neutralises the acid instantly, at the same time soothing and healing the inflamed stomach and ensuring perfect digestion of the food. Get a little *bisurated* magnesia from your chemist and try it to-day. Note how quickly the acid is neutralised, and how soon you forget that you have such a thing as a stomach, and remember that if for any reason, *bisurated* magnesia should fail to do you good the trial will cost you nothing, for every package is accompanied by a binding guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

DIABETES OR ASTHMA.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

LADIES and Gentlemen suffering from Diabetes or Asthma must write to K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS Benares City.

SOLDIERS IN MESOPOTAMIA

LOCALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH OLD TESTAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

Speaking at the British and Foreign Bible Society's annual meeting, the Rev. Crawford Wallis, who has been serving with the I.A.R.O. in Mesopotamia, related interesting stories of his experiences with the British and the Indian soldiers in the localities associated with the Old Testament. The men were most eager to see the actual places referred to and this led to their re-reading the Bible. One night near Umhuk the troops bivouacked near a small stream. A rain storm came on and the river swelled up and burst its banks. During the scramble one man was heard to ask if the others did not believe in the Flood now. The dust evil also made them realise what the pillar of cloud by day meant to the Israelites. He had heard the Bible discussed at the tables by the officers frequently.

A Notifi[cation] tor of Civ[il Supplies] not enter into [any] Rangoon merchants only [with] persons in Bombay. This refers to [the] difficulty over the C. I. F. Bombay [tra]nsactions which are being disputed owing to the Controller's decision that all rice arriving in Bombay must be kept under control and sold only by his permission.

To-morrow will be a holiday, hence sixty milling notices were issued to-day. No business was done by big millers. Small millers offered their quality and Meedon for February at Rs. 325, but buyers were not forthcoming. Good bags of Meedon were sold for April at Rs. 335. Speculative transactions were 50,000 bags paid at Rs. 304 to Rs. 305, 15,000 for March at Rs. 302-8-0 to Rs. 305, 70,000 for April at Rs. 312 to Rs. 315, 20,000 for May at Rs. 320 to Rs. 322-8-0. Paddy continues to be remarkably poor at Rs. 125 rail and Rs. 125 to Rs. 127 boat.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The market for jute mill shares ruled steady without much business taking place. There was more inquiry for coal shares and a good many transactions were done, prices ruling steady. In the miscellaneous section Sheehan and Co., managing agents, Messrs. H. V. Low and Co., changed hands at Rs. 12. The market will be closed to-morrow. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 25-8, Borrea 44-4, Gopalichuck 13-8, Jainty Central 25-4, Jainty West 28, Jumoni 15, New Beerbhoom 64-12, Patmohna 16-4, Pench River 11-4, Rancegunge 56, Serahdih 15-8, Sendra 24-6, Searsole 13-4, Singaran A 11-12.

Jute:—Barnagore 130, Craig 1-6 p., Fort William 290, Gourepore (pref) 102, Hooghly 112-8, Kamarhatty 584, Lawrence 497, Reliance 34-4, Standard 460, Waverley 14-8.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 60, Dehra Dun 286-8 x.d., Teen Ali 12-1.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental 46-12, Bengal Flour 280, Bengal Brass 19, Buxa Bye Products 13-12, Britannia Brass 10-8, Cliveden Coke 15-8, Britannia Biscuits 16, Crawford and Co. 11, Frank Ross 13-2, Indian Galvanising 16, Indian Tanneries 19-4, James Glendye 23, Kumardhubi Engineering 56-8, Kluang Rubber 8-8, Shuhan and Co. 12-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 73-12 to Rs. 73-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 74 to Rs. 74-6.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Hon. Secretary of Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Vissamsetti Ratnam Hindu High School Committee, Beswada, writes:—

It has been already recognised that India, in the great work of national reconstruction that lies before her, has to do much by way of expanding the intellect and activity of its children through the channel of commercial and industrial education. The lessons that Japan and America have taught ever since the beginning of the war, must be availed of by every devout Indian to raise his mother country to a level with others already far ahead in the path of industrial improvement.

The members of the S. K. P. V. V. Hindu High School Committee, Beswada, have been contemplating to provide for the training of their pupils in subjects that tend to the improvement of the country's commerce and industries; since the idea is new, they like to consult expert opinion on the matter before they launch out their scheme. They will fell, therefore, highly obliged if the public place before them any suggestions about the nature of and curricula of subjects to be introduced. Preference, no doubt, shall be given to subjects that are immediately necessary as regards their practical utility and those for teaching of which is comparatively less expensive. The members hope that the public will join hands with them in their enterprise and enlighten them with their opinions as soon as possible.

The City of Hankow sailed from Colombo on Sunday (23rd) for London taking 2,000 tons, of local produce.

MR. AUROBINDO GHOSE ON MR. PATEL'S BILL.

SUPPORTS INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

The following opinion of Mr. Aurobindo Ghose has been received by an eminent social reformer of Bombay in reply to his enquiry regarding the Hon. Mr. Patel's inter-caste marriage bill now before the Viceroy's Council:—

Dear Sir,—In answer to your request for a statement of my opinion on the inter-marriage question, I can only say that every thing will have my full approval which helps to liberate and strengthen the life of the individual in the frame of a vigorous society and restore the freedom and energy which India had in her heroic times of greatness and expansion. Many of our present social forms were shaped, many of our customs originated in a time of contraction and decline. They had their utility for self-defence and survival within narrow limits, but are a drag upon our progress in the present hour when we are called upon once again to enter upon a free and courageous self-adaptation and expansion. I believe in an aggressive and expanding, not in a narrowly defensive and self-contracting Hinduism. Whether Mr. Patel's bill is the best way to [do] about the object intended, is a question [on] which I can pronounce no decided [opi]nion. I should have preferred a change from within the society rather than one brought about by legislation. But I recognise the difficulty created by the imposition of the rigid and mechanical notions of European Jurisprudence on the old Hindu Law which was that of a society living and developing by an organic evolution. It is no longer easy or perhaps in this case possible to develop a new custom or revert to an old, —for the change proposed amounts to no more than such a reversion. It would appear that the difficulty created by the legislature can be removed by a resort to legislation. In that case the bill has my approval.—Yours sincerely.

(Sd.) AUROBINDO GHOSE.

Pondechery, Feb. 19.

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[redacted] SCENES DESCRIBED.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 21.

On the Court reassembling this morning, witness Abdur Rehman proceeded with the identifications which took about half an hour. Witness made some mistakes and identified one man as another though there was no resemblance whatsoever. He identified two more than he had identified before, in jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton, witness said, he had very little occasion to give evidence in Courts. He had given evidence only 2 or 3 times in the whole of his life. He had stated yesterday that he remained at Dhanpura for 4 or 5 days after the riots. During that time no policeman came to him. Witness did not go to them. He came to Saharanpur day before yesterday.

Mr. Norton:—No, I want you to tell me when you came here after the riot.

Witness:—I left Dhanpura on the 22nd or 23rd and stayed here until the 27th. I went to Roorkee on the 27th and returned to Dhanpura on the 28th.

Proceeding, he said, that on the 2nd October a constable had come to him. Witness did not know who that constable was. He brought a verbal message from the Daroga—Masiullah—saying that the witness must present himself before Mr. Goad at Jwalapur. Witness made his statement and it was recorded. After it was over he went to Alibux, a friend of his and stayed with him for the night returning to Dhanpura the following morning.

Witness remembered Abdus Salam's visit to him on the morning of the riot. He brought him a message. His Chaprassi Azimullah was present at the time, but witness could not remember if anyone else was present.

Mr. Norton reminded him about his conversation with the Police officials at the chaupal and asked him if he had mentioned that conversation to Mr. Goad.

"No" was witness' reply.

Continuing he said he went from the chaupal to Hasan Gara's. He did not mention the conversation he had there to Mr. Goad. Why he did not do so was, because Mr. Goad did not ask him about it.

Questioned about Nabu, witness at first said that he did not remember about him because the incident was more than 3 months old. He did not know if he had sent him to fetch Hasan and others. But when reminded by counsel, he admitted that he had mentioned Nabu yesterday. Nabu was dead. It was in the course of the riot. Witness had only heard about it and not seen for himself. When witness got to Hassan Gara's it was past 11 a.m. It might have been about 11-30.

Witness had gone to Katarpur before the riot. But he did not remember the village thoroughly. He had no occasion to go there frequently. He went there once in 2 or 4 years. He knew Hasan's house and walked up there. (Witness here described the route which he reached there). He saw a crowd outside the village near Shivala. He did not see any crowd on the southern side. As he walked up to Hasan's, witness did not enter Alibux's house nor did he see Alibux there.

WHAT HE SAW AND HEARD.

Asked if he saw anyone at all witness said "No" and added by way of parenthesis "they must have been sitting in their houses."

Besides Nabu, witness met none else on arriving at Hasan's house. He met him at the dobari. There might have been other persons within. He did not see them. Witness did not know if there was a second Nabu Gara in the village.

Mr. Alston to prosecution:—Do you know any one?

Mr. Shabuddin:—No. There is only one. There are two Nabus but only one Nabu.

Hasan and Nabu had no other brothers. There was a nephew—Haider—whom witness knew. Haider might have been inside. Witness did not see him from the dobari. He did not know if Haider had any wife and children. He saw no children at the house at that time. Witness had to wait about half an hour or less before Hasan and others arrived. They stopped with witness about 15 minutes. The conversation took place at the dobari.

Mr. Norton:—It was after the conversation you heard the first shouts?

Witness:—I sent them away.

On the question being repeated witness said that it was about 15 or 20 minutes after sending away Hasan and others that he heard the shouts. He was still at the dobari. Directly he heard the shouts, he did not have the place. He remained there about half an hour after that.

Witness did not remember having seen anybody in the house. He did not look into the house. Witness was quite sure Hassan came in response to his message. He could not say whether anybody was accompanying him. Nabu also returned and was present at the conversation. During the time he was there after the conversation he did not see anybody run out of the compound. He saw no crowd as he emerged from the dobari. Witness knew Karamat. He saw him that day. But he did not see him in the interval which elapsed between his leaving the dobari and reaching Alladia's house. He did not know the arrangements of Alladia's house.

Mr. Alston:—Mr. Norton, I want you to ask him where he saw Karamat.

Mr. Norton:—I am not going to miss it. I shall come to it.

Mr. Alston:—I think it is in the context and you might ask him.

Mr. Norton:—I don't think. On the other hand it will take it out of the context.

At this stage witness was allowed to take a chair.

Witness then said that he only knew the portion in which Alladia lived in that compound. He had been in that compound before and had been in Alladia's house. He had dined there. That was in the house which contained the bins. On that day witness did not know to whom the other houses [redacted] way.

Mr. Norton:—Did you find any way out?

Witness:—Yes. I did find a way out through Nathu's house. That passage is called a *ghanta*. But as I saw the rioters in the compound I hid myself. I was alone (and here the voice of the witness became rather tender; a performance which he repeated at intervals during the rest of the cross-examination). It is from his hiding place that he watched what took place at the mosque. Witness was standing at the corner of the room. There was a small wall over which rested a sloping roof. There was an open space in the roof and witness thrust his head through it and watched the crowd's doings. There was a compound wall to the mosque. Its height varied at different points. The wall was in bad repairs and over that wall witness saw what took place outside. The three *fakirs* whom he had mentioned were standing in the courtyard of the mosque. The major portion of the mob was outside.

Mr. Norton:—You told us that these 3 men tried to escape. Will you tell us what they did?

Witness:—They stood up. What else could they do?

Then he proceeded to say that the three Mussulmans were standing in the mosque. They moved a little as if to run away when they were struck. Witness could see through the chappar the faces of the assailants. They were 5 men and they were facing witness. It was a big riot. There might have been a few men between him and the mosque but they did not obstruct his view beyond. Jankidas was in that crowd. He was in the gully to the east of the mosque. Witness saw him go to the thatch of Nathu's house. He even knew the exact portion that was set on fire. Witness here described the portion that was set on fire. Witness saw Jankidas pull out a bunch of grass from the thatch and light it, but did not see how he lighted it. Witness saw the whole thing with his own eyes though he could not say with what he set fire to it. He might have had matches with him.

Mr. Noron:—Or, he may have had matches!

Witness had a son-in-law named Mushraf. His daughter died 6 or 7 years ago, and he was proceeding to be discursive.

Mr. Norton: I am not asking you as to what happened to your daughter.

(Witness looks at Mr. Goad).

Witness did not know if Jankidas dismissed his son-in-law or the latter resigned.

Replying to Justice Tudball he said that Mushraf resided at Saharanpur.

To Mr. Norton, witness said that Mushraf was not in the service of Jankidas. He did not know if Mushraf had still, in his possession, Rs. 130 belonging to Jankidas, and whether he had given a promissory note for it. Witness had not heard of it and he had not settled the dispute. He had nothing to do with it, and knew nothing about it. He knew Bishnu Prasad. The latter was related to Jankidas. Witness did not remember if Mushraf had brought a false charge against Bishnu Prasad in February of last year.

Mr. Norton: Did he not consult you before filing the complaint?

Witness: I don't know, and I don't remember. It might be. I don't know. My daughter died, and I have no concern with him.

Witness was proceeding in this strain, when Justice Tudball sharply rebuked him, by remarking that it was not a question of memory but it was a question of brains.

(Witness looks again at Mr. Goad).

Mr. Norton: Is it true or false—now, don't make a speech—that he consulted you and on your advice filed the complaint?

Witness replied that he was on bad terms with him. He did not consult him, and they were on bad terms, since his daughter died.

Justice Tudball (to witness): You need not make a speech.

Witness (after having another look at Mr. Goad): Since 6 years I have been on bad terms with him.

Justice Tudball: Why?

Witness: Because he ill-treated my daughter.

Further questioned by counsel witness admitted that he and Mushraf had spoken to each other during these 6 years. He could not say if he had any talk with Mushraf in February last year. If he met him, he must have spoken to him. In filing the complaint, Mushraf did not consult him.

WHAT WITNESS SAW AT THE RIOT.

Going back to the riot, witness said that he remained under the chappar for 5 or 10 minutes observing the crowd. He saw Jankidas alone and separated from the crowd. After that, witness went into hiding witness and did not see Alladia any time that day. He did not see any man mounting the wall separating Abdul Boni's from Rasula's house. He did not know Allabux Gara. Witness knew Kura Unkhit of Chandpur but not Allabux of the same village.

Mr. Norton: Did you see Kura in that compound?

Witness: When I came from Dhanpura I had heard that Kura was at Katarpur. But I did not see him that day anywhere. He did not see Abdul Boni while he was there. He did not hear anybody calling out Abdul's name. Nor did he hear any voice in reply. When he went up to Alladia's door it was closed. There was nobody lying in the compound. He noticed no blood-stain. After he entered the room, he closed the door again. It was a wooden door opening inward. He fastened it from inside. There were chinks on the door, and through them a man could see. He stayed there 2 or 3 or 4 minutes when Azimullah came. When witness saw it was Azimullah he took him in and again closed the door.

Previous to this arrival, witness had heard some moaning in the room. It was from the bin. It was a human being moaning and not a cat. But he did not look into the bin. Azimullat came in great distress.

Mr. Norton: What sort of distress-mental or physical?

Witness: Mental distress.

He had no talk with him and closed the door again. (The voice of witness again became tender).

Azimullah, said witness, entered the bin of his own accord. When he went in, he said: "I see two men". That was all what was said.

Mr. Norton: Gives his words in Urdu.

Witness: *Do admi hai*.

Witness could not say whether it was addressed to him, or whether Azimullah was speaking to himself. He fell into the bin out of fear. Witness did not see anybody, except Azimullah, going into it. Witness himself made no inquiry, nor did he look into it.

After Azimullah's entry, witness stayed there for 5 or 6 minutes. None entered that room until he left it. Witness said when the chappar caught fire, and smoke began to fill the room he was afraid of dying, and so he went out.

Mr. Norton: Did you try and help those three men before you bolted?

Witness said that he did not do anything of the kind. He did not know Karmat before the trial. He knew him since, and had seen him. But he did not see him at any time in the compound that day.

Witness saw Jankidas, Bishnu Prasad, the Mahant of Bishanpur, and Mula Halwai in the same crowd. He saw them all from beneath the chappar under which he was hiding. He had a good sight. When he saw the crowd it was shouting.

Mr. Norton: How close did the Mahant come to you at any time?

Witness: 20 or 25 paces. (Looks at Mr. Goad). The Mahant was standing on the edge of the crowd. When it was shouting the Mahant said: "Beat them". The crowd was shouting "*Jai, maro, chhodo mat*". (Witness looks at Mr. Goad again).

Witness could distinctly see the Mahant's lips moving and recognise his voice.

WITNESS AND THE CONSTABLE.

It was another crowd which witness saw from his second hiding place. The first crowd had moved on. The second one also was a so noisy crowd. When he was hiding in the third hiding place, a constable met him. The constable's name was Sopandatt. The constable told him, "Munshy, you are saved! I was searching for you". Witness knew him before. The constable did not tell him whether he was searching for him on his own account or on behalf of anybody else. He then went to Alladia's house by design. The constable was with him. He went there in order to see whether those three men were alive or dead. If was true that witness had stated yesterday that he met the joint magistrate there, and that he had offered a reward for the revine of these men.

Mr. Norton: Did you tell that story to Mr. Goad

Witness: I did not tell him. He did not ask me.

Witness knew Masiullah. But he did not remember whether he was present on that occasion. He knew that Yusuf, the police and the 'Jent Sapat' were there.

Referring to a statement in Masiullah's evidence, Mr. Norton asked witness: "Did you tell him in my presence three men had themselves, etc." Witness: I don't remember.

Pressed by counsel to say "Yes" or "No" and not to make a speech, witness said he did not tell him. (Witness looks at Mr. Goad).

BLOOD ON RAHIMBUX'S BODY.

If witness had heard tapping sounds from the bim, he did not remember. He remembered quite well that the man removed from the bin were wholly insensible. In his opinion, they were not in such a condition as to make the noise. He saw blood on the body of Rahimbux. Witness did not know if any police officer noticed it. He did not bring it to their notices. He made no exclamation or remark on seeing blood.

Witness saw marks of injury on Rahimbux.

Mr. Norton: Do you disagree, then, with this statement of fact, "They bore no marks of injury"?

Witness: If anybody has stated so it is a mistake. (Looks at Mr. Goad).

Mr. Norton: Did you tell Mr. Goad about it?

Witness: No. Nor did I tell him about any marks of injury that I noticed.

Witness said he never told about that to anybody before that day. He did not remember if any bedding or clothes were taken out of the bin. There were few blood-stains on Rahimbux's cloth.

Mr. Norton: Did you point out that blood-stained cloth to anybody?

Witness: What was the need for me to do it? I cared for my own servant. That is all.

Mr. Norton: How big was the wound?

Witness: I can't give you the size and I did not examine it closely, much less did I measure it.

Witness knew nothing of what became of Rahimbux's body? No police officer examined the body in his presence. Witness did not notice any blood-stains on the floor of Alladia's room.

THE "COLLECTOR SAB" AND "CAPTAIN SAB".

He met Azimullah on the 3rd day after the riot at Dhanpura. He told witness how he was left in the grove and found on the following morning by the "Collector Sab" and the "Captain Sab". He gave him no details. Witness did not ask him.

Mr. Norton: Have you ascertained as a fact where he was taken to?

Witness: No.

Witness did not make any enquiry as to where he was taken to.

Mr. Norton: Now, did you say that the bed-frame broke?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Norton: Who told you?

Witness: He told me.

Mr. Norton was asking witness some more questions, when Mr. Alston asked Mr. Norton to inform him what more time he would take. "Because—"

Mr. Norton: I have practically finished.

In reply to Mr. Norton, witness said that he did not tell Mr. Goad that Azimullah had told him that the bed-frame broke.

Mr. Norton: Did you tell Mr. Goad that Azimullah told you he was deposited in an unknown grove.

Witness: No.

Mr. Norton: Did you tell him that Azimullah was found shaken by the Collector?

Witness: No.

Mr. Norton: Have you told that story to anyone before you told me now?

Witness: No. Never to anyone. (Takes a long look at Mr. Goad).

Mr. Norton resumed his seat.

Mr. Alston then asked witness a few questions.

Mr. Alston: You knew there were three men in the bin. Did you give any information to the police?

Witness: I did tell the Joint Magistrate and the police.

Mr. Alston: On your information they went there?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Alston asked witness if he knew Kura Mukhia had gone to Ka'arpur?

Witness: Yes. I had heard about it.

Mr. Alston: Did you meet him in Katarpur?

Justice Tudball (and also Mr. Dalal). He says he did not.

Witness also replied "No."

The court then adjourned for lunch.

WITNESS AS "KARINDA".

On the court reassembling after lunch, Mr. Mohanlal took up the cross-examination of witness, Abdul Rehman. Witness said he had been 'Karinda' of Moulvi Zahur Mahomed for 19 years and before that of one other Powell. While in the service of Powell, he used to look after his master's litigation. He was getting Rs. 25 a month as karinda.

Asked by Counsel if he was looking after Zahur Mahomed's litigation, witness said he was not a Mukhtiar, so that he would look after litigation.

Justice Tudball remarked to Counsel that there were many men who were not Mukhtiars but skilled in the prosecution of cases.

Mr. Mohanlal:—Let him say for purposes of this case that he is a simpleton sort of man and that he does not know anything.

In reply to further questions, witness said he had, on a few occasions, visited the police at Jwalapur. It did not strike him during the four or five days after the riot when he remained at Dhanpura that he should go to the police and give information. If any Mussalmans did discuss or consult with him on the occurrence of the 18th, witness did not know.

Justice Tudball:—You are a Mussalman, you are a karinda and you don't know?

Witness:—No.

Proceeding, witness said that one or two Mussulmans of Dhanpura had come to him and discussed the matter.

Justice Tudball (to witness):—You want to show fight. Can't you give a straightforward reply?

Witness:—Huzur, I did not understand the question. (Looks at Mr. Goad).

Witness then said that no Jwalapur Mussulmans had come to him to consult, nor any other Mussulmans. He had learnt that the Collector and the Superintendent had gone to Katarpur.

Mr. Mohanlal:—Did you not think of going to them, and telling them what you knew?

Witness:—I did not go.

Justice Tudball:—It is not a question of your going. The question is: "Did you or did you not think of going to them and giving the information"?

Witness:—Huzur,—(a short pause)—I was not well. I thought other Mussulmans must have gone there, and so I did not go. (Takes another glance at Mr. Goad.)

Witness did not meet any Jwalapur Musulmans before marking his statement to the police. He did not think the matter was so urgent that he should go voluntarily and inform the police. He knew there were many witnesses being examined and he waited an hour. None of the witnesses consulted him before making their statement to the police. Azimullah too did not consult him. He had heard there was a great discussion among the Mussulmans of Saharanpur but he did not know of the Islamic meeting here. Witness had heard about the Kurbani dispute on his way to the Idga for prayers, but since he had nothing to do with the matter it did not strike him he should go to Katarpur and do something to settle it. He did not know that on the evening of the *Id*, Katarpur Mussulman women and children had gone to Dhanpura. Witness could not say why on the day of the riot Masiullah had specially sent for him. He knew Masiullah since he was stationed at Jwalapur. He had not assisted him in any official matter.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. ROY.

Examined by Mr. Harimohan Roy, witness admitted he had been to Katarpur once in two or four years. He went there in pursuit of his duties as Karinda.

Counsel asked witness a question regarding Husan's dobari and witness did not seem to comprehend it and went on saying that the dobari had been burnt.

Justice Tudball after trying to make witness understand the question remarked:—Even men are burnt, when witness had repeated his answer about Dobari having been burnt.

After a great deal of rubbing in, witness said he had a bad recollection. Finally he admitted there was a dobari. Witness had the recollection that Alladia's house had a flat roof. When he went subsequently in the company of Mr. Goad, he came to know that it was Alladia's. He did not know Bahadur Shaikh's house. He did not notice that the house to the west of it was on fire. He had his eye centred on the masjid and so he had no time to notice it.

Justice Tudball enquired that if 400 or 500 men stood along the space from the mosque, whether it would not fill it up. Witness said that there were none in front of the house. Witness did not know upto now if there was a date-tree on that side, nor did he see any four-footed animal near the mosque.

Mr. Roy:—What happened to your mare? (Laughter.)

Witness:—It must have run away, and reached the house.

Witness did not see any injured sadhus or any cows near the mosque. He did not see more than 10 or 12 passing in the courtyard of the mosque. One of the two Fakirs he had mentioned had come from Jwalapur and about the other he had no concern. He had no concern with the mosque. He did not see 30 or 40 Mussulmans collected there.

Justice Tudball:—Have you ever offered your prayers?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Roy:—What was the Nazir Fakir doing in the mosque?

Witness:—He had come to offer prayers.

Mr. Roy:—How do you know he was offering prayers?

Witness:—Because he used to say prayers there on occasions other than *Id*.

THE ASSAULT.

Shafi Busah had nothing to do into the Masjid. Witness saw the three Mussulmans assaulted and falling to the ground. After that, witness could not say whether there remained any men in the mosque. He thought that the three Mussulmans might have died. Witness did not tell the Joint Magistrate and the Police on his way to Bahadurpur yet that there three men had been killed. All the three had beards.

Counsel then asked witness questions regding indentifications. Shown certain persons, witness could not identify them at a distance of six to ten yards. He admitted he had no spectacles at the time of the riot. He used them only for purposes of reading and not seeing.

Several tests were then applied in order to find out witness' capacity of seeing when he made a mistake which was not a simple one. One of the defence counsel said that was conclusive. Mr. Alston remarked that it was not so, as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Goad then made Jankidas stand up and witness was asked to identify. Prompt was the answer "Janki." The attention of the court was drawn by the defence to the fact that Mr. Goad had made him stand up.

The Court then adjourned.

Feb. 22.

On the reassembling of the court this morning, the cross-examination of witness, Abdur Rehman Karinda, was continued.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ROSHANLAL.

Examined by Mr. Roshanlal, witness stated that he had known Shafi Bisati for five or six years. He did not know if there were many monkeys at Katarpur. (Laughter.) When he first saw the three Musulmans in the mosque, their faces were towards the North. Witness could give no particular reason why he went to Hasan's dobari in preference to Ali Bux's which he admitted was closer to the champal than the former. If Mushraf had stated in his complaint against Bishna Prasad that he had made a report after consultation with witness it was not correct.

(Counsel here read the exact words used in the complaint.)

Witness denied he was a pairokar on behalf of Mushraf in his litigation with Bishun Prasad. He had stood surety for Mushraf's attendance in court. Witness did not know Hardayal.

Shown a letter purporting to be written by him to Hardayal, witness said it was a mistake, and it should have been Harprasad. He had no knowledge of his son-in-law having borrowed money from Harprasad. He knew the latter. About seven or eight years ago, a report was made against him by a Forest Ranger in connection with theft of sleepers. Witness explained that he had not stolen the sleepers, but his receipt was stolen and the description of the sleepers was altered. He had to pay a compensation of Rs. 50 for proceedings against him being dropped.

To Mr. Chunilal witness stated that he did not know that Gangaram and Parasram were the servants of Pyarelal and had given evidence against him in the matter of the sleepers. He did not mention Kishan Chand's name before Mr. Goad.

In reply to Mr. Chatterji's questions witness said that Jhandu Fakira and Nanda had complained against the Patwari. He did not know if his name had been mentioned in the complaint. The complaint was dismissed as being false. No compromise was filed which bore the signature of witness. The Katarpur Musulmans who were staying at Dhanpura had frequently come to witness and talked to him about various matters.

This concluded the cross-examination of witness.

RECEPTION OF TROOPS.

The following arrivals are expected in Bombay during the next few days:—

Sunday 2nd, March—H. T. "BARJORA"—Part of the 1/10nd. King Edward's Own Grenadiers, British Officers 6, Indian Officers 10, Indian Banks 637 Followers 8.

H. T. "SANDAKAN"—Advance parties of:—82nd. Punjabis, B. O's 1, I. O's 2, I. R's 26, Followers 2, 139th Infantry, B. O's 1, I. O's 2, I. R's 30, 1/43rd Frinpuras, B. O's 1, I. O's 2, I. R's 25, Followers 1. 90th. Punjabis B. O's 1 I. O's 1, I. R's 25 Followers 1, 97th Infantry B. O. S., I. C's 2, I. R's 25 Followers 1. 12th Cavalry B. O's 1, B. O's 2, I. R's 25 Followers 1. 1/6th Infantry B. O's Nil, I. O's 2, I. R's 26, Followers 2.

Monday 3rd March. H. T. "BARPETA"—Balance of 1/102nd. King Edward's Own Grenadiers, British Officers 3, Indian Officers 5, Indian Banks 371, Followers 24. Part of the 12th. Cavalry. British Officers Fil Indian Officers 7. Indian Ranks 339. Followers 37.

Thursday 6th. March—H. T. "COCONADA"—3/151 st. Infantry. British officers 6, Indian Officers 14. British W. Officer 1, Indian Ranks 882. Balance of 1/152nd Infantry. British Officers 1, Indian Officers 4. Indian Ranks 272.

MANGALORE NATIONAL FREE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FUND.

Monthly contributions from sympathisers in Bombay to the Teachers Maintenance Fund of this school now amount to Rs. 35-12.

The following donations are acknowledged:—Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee and Co. through Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Rs. 150, Dr. C. Fernandes, Girgaum Rs. 10, Mr. Avil D'Souza, Telegraphist Rs. 20, Employees of Mitsui Bhusan Kaisa by M.O. from Mr. K. Vittal Rao Rs. 6.

"THE VAISHNAVA SANGHA."

A public meeting of all Madhwa Vaishnawas of Poona, was held under the presidency of Dr. R. B. Naik on the 16th February 1919, to announce the formation of the Vaishnawa Sangha and to appoint a Managing Board.

The objects and aims of Sangha having been unanimously approved of, the president declared the "Vaishnawa Sangha" to have been formed. An Advisory Board was appointed.

Communications to be made to Dr. R. B. Naik, Hony. Secretary, Vaishnawa Sangha, 199, Budhwar Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Tenth Extra Meeting: Mahalaxmi Race Course. First Race starts at 2-[illegible] p.m.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bushire and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and Parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m.

MONDAY, Mar. 3.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute [illegible] at 9-30 p.m.

Prof. D. D. Kanga's public lecture on "The Romance of Radium." Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, March. 4.

Mails for E. A. E. Force, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Pudua will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.), will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing 6 p.m.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1/17 B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walsh this evening, from 5-45 to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DANCE AT INSTITUTE LUSO INDIANO.

There will be a Carnival Dance at the Institute Luso-Indiano to-day at 9-30 p.m.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A study class will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Reading Room, on Electricity and its progress in India, by Mr. B. DAS.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class will meet to-day at 9 p.m., and at to-morrow's meeting Mr. Shellim S. D. Corley will speak on "The Choice of a Wife", at 4 p.m., in the Brotherhood's Premises, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Byculla."

XIII HOURS ADORATION.

To-morrow the 2nd instant, bring the Quinqua Gesima Sunday, there will be XIII Hours Adoration in the Nacional Church of Dabul. There will be 3 Benedictions of the Blessed Sacramrut at 6 p.m. The evening services will be presided over by his Grace Archbishop Dom Sebostiao Pereira.

HOME RULE MEETING IN KHURJA.

We understand that the Tahsil Congress Committee of Khurja (District Bulandshahr) has proposed to convene a well-organised Home Rule meeting in the town on the 9th instant. The full text and programme of the proposed meeting will be notified to the public later on the Agrawal.

KITTE BHANDARI MANDALI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A fort-nightly meeting of the above Corps will be held at the Kitte Bhandari Wadi this evening at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Y. D. Bole will deliver an address on "Present Cholera Epidemic and the cause of it."

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

The inaugural meeting of the above proposed Corps, will be held at the Kikabhai Building Sankli Street, Byculla (near the District Municipal office) to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when office-bearers will be elected. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Ladies and gentlemen, who had enlisted their names, as members or sympathisers, are requested to attend.

LORD REAY LECTURESHIPS.

Captain K. S. Patel, Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1918-19, will deliver a series of two lectures on Mondays, the 3rd and 10th March 1919 at 4-30 p.m. in the New Lecture Theatre, Grant Medical College. Lieut.-Col. E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S. will preside.

ST. LEONARD'S SCHOOL CONCERT.

A very successful concert was given by the pupils of the St. Leonards School of Music at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon a large and representative audience gathered. For the results attained Mr. A. Bell the conductor, deserves full credit. The proceeds of the concert amounting to about Rs. 1,450, after deducting expenses, are to be given to the University Settlement Holiday House fund Indian Ladies' Building Fund.

LATE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

A meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra Community was held yesterday in the New Musjid, Lalbaug, under the chairmanship of Janab Nomanbhai Saheb Nooroodin, to express their sympathy and sorrow at the sad death of His Majesty, Amir Habibulla Khan, Sirajul-Milate-Vaddin and to offer prayer for the soul departed.

The whole community closed their shops as per Janab Nomanbhai Saheb Nooroodin's motion.

IMPERIAL.

The great mystery serial, "The House of Hate," reaches its climax to-night, when the last two episodes, 19 and 20, will be presented. The identity of the "Hooded Terror" has kept the cinema-going public of Bombay thinking, and those who would learn the true identity of this human monster cannot afford to miss these last two episodes. The "Hooded Terror" had been plotting all along to murder Percy Walden and Harvey Gresham and his identity is at last revealed in the 19th and 20th episodes of "The House of Hate." The programme also includes "Vultures" (scientific), Pathe Gazette, and a rarefing good comic "Cleopatra" in two parts featuring the great comedian Toto, who is at his best in this side-splitting comic. The Imperial are showing next week "Kaichavayani" (in 6 parts), the great love story from the epic of the Mahabharata.

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BEING Report of the proceedings of th trial under Defence of India Act

M. ASAF ALI, ESQ.,
BAR.-AT-LAW,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

Copies may be had at the "BOMBA CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, 1st March, 1919.

POST-GRADUATE RESEARCH.

At some recent meetings of the Senate of the Bombay University discussions have taken place which make the enthusiast for higher education in this country wonder whether that august body has ever in its mind any definite ideas regarding the future development of the University. The suggestions for tinkering with the B. A. course pour in as abundantly as ever, platitudinous remarks regarding the superiority of quality over quantity in the knowledge expected of the candidates are listened to and discussed as if they embodied the last word in educational theory, but little is said about the duties of the University to those whom it graduates, and who are anxious to pursue the path to further knowledge under its guidance. It is true that for some months the Syndicate has been attempting to formulate a scheme of post-graduate studies. This has resulted only in some coordination of the M. A. teaching work, but we would like the Senate to inquire with greater enthusiasm into the arrangements under which such coordination has been effected. The Syndicate made a beginning towards improving the facilities for providing better instruction to the M. A. candidates by the announcement of three lecturerships, one in Economics, one in Persian, and one in French. The University lecturers were appointed right in the middle of the academic year and in one case the lecturer had not, to our knowledge, entered upon his duties until the beginning of this year. We suppose the University with its usual liberality is prepared to pay him for doing practically no work at all during the current academic year. It would be more to the convenience of the M. A. candidates if the Syndicate anncunced a few months before June each year in what branches of the M.A. studies it was prepared to help them by the appointment of University lecturers. It is a great pity that the *amour propre* of each institution should have prevented the three Arts Colleges in Bombay from making a scheme of an associated system of lectures common to students of all colleges, the success which it could easily have been.

It is, however, in the direction of providing adequate post-graduate training in Science that the University should move urgently. It appears to be forgotten that one of the most necessary factors in the facilities for higher education is the provision of means for the conduct of research, and it is the duty of the University to provide such means. Under Act VIII of 1904, which remodelled the constitution of the University of Bombay, it is stated that "the University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose, among others, of making provisions for the instruction of students, with powers to appoint University Professors and lecturers, to hold and manage educational endowments, to create and equip and maintain University Libraries, Laboratories and Museums, . . . and to do all acts which tend to the promotion of study and research." What progress has the Bombay University made in the promotion of research, how far does it mean to take into consideration the ever-growing desire of the young men, whom it hopes to prepare for a career in life, to enter upon a course of technical instruction rather than follow the beaten track of the Arts courses? The University has been very quick to institute new degrees. It has its M. Sc., and its M. S. and its B. Com., and its B. Hy. degrees, but what provision has it made for the teaching of the M. Sc. courses, what proposals does the Syndicate wish to place before the public to satisfy the demand for the inclusion of technological instruction amongst the duties of the University? So long as the latter fulfilled the convenient but secondary function of being an examining body, the satisfaction of these demands remained legitimately beyond the scope of its activities. It has now also become a teaching body, and its Chancellors in their annual exordiums have given out promises that it will be able to take its place in the vanguard of learning. It is, therefore, incumbent upon it to formulate proposals for the adequate provision of post-graduate Science teaching and to extend its guidance and patronage to those workers in the field of scientific research whom a modest allowance in the shape of post-graduate scholarships may attract to its doors.

In this connection it is useful to draw attention to the pamphlet issued by Mr. M. J. Gajjar in which he pleads for a scheme of industrial fellowships in India. It is essentially a scheme of industrial development by cooperation in research between capital and technical skill under the guidance of the universities. In America it is possible for the universities of that country to obtain for their science graduates entrance into manufacturing concerns. These graduates have an opportunity of prosecuting research work under the facilities such concerns afford. They are given fellowships to maintain themselves, the endowment funds for such fellowships being subscribed to partly by the manufacturing concerns interested in the research and partly by the universities; we believe it possible for the Bombay University, placed as it is in an industrial centre of great importance, to make a move in a similar direction. It may, for example, invite the cooperation of the Mill-owners' Association in the institution of post-graduate scholarships to prosecute further the study of particular branches of chemistry. It is but a platitude in these days to assert that a university worthy of its name must not only be a centre of high general culture, must not only prepare for professions and careers, it must give select students opportunities for scientific research. As a former Chancellor of the University, remarked so long ago as in 1889: "Universities are, in the first place, called to train the few who will in their turn open up new avenues of learning, and who for that purpose devote their lives to literary, scientific, or critical studies." The University of Bombay has not been lacking in some encouragement of those who follow literary or critical studies. It must do its duty now to those who want to specialise in Science for the industrial development of the country, or from a love of pure research. The times are such that it need not fear a lack of financial response either from the State or from individual philanthropists.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM.

Apparently things are not moving smoothly in Egypt. Thanks to the censorship, India has been practically kept in the dark regarding happenings in the land of the Nile since the outbreak of the war. Outwardly,—as in the case of India,—the world has been taught to believe that the Egyptians are contented with their lot and that the country is enjoying a spell of prosperity under the new regime of the Sultan. But, really, there is something amiss and, in spite of all attempts to suppress the nationalist movement, the Egyptian patriotic party is making its power felt. A correspondent of the "Morning Post" sent from Cairo, in mail week, a few particulars of the serious ministerial crisis which came to a head in December last and which, to all intents and purposes, was not over in January, when he despatched his letter. It appears that the Prime Minister, Sir Hussain Rushdi Pasha, G.C.M.G., "an old and tried public servant, who has served three sovereigns of Egypt in the highest capacity to which an Egyptian can attain," sent in his resignation to the Sultan on December 5. This, after a decent interval, was discreetly announced in the papers, giving the public an impression that this high official was suffering from an attack of nerves or some such thing. Attempts were made to belittle the crisis as much as possible in the public eye, but the development of the crisis itself could not be prevented. The Prime Minister's resignation has been followed by that of his ablest colleague, Sir Adly Yaghen Pasha, K.C.M.G., and no Council of Ministers has met for five weeks, "with the consequence that no departmental business requiring to be sanctioned by a decree of that body can be settled."

As to the causes which led to the crisis, no official information has been forthcoming, but the "Morning Post's" correspondent understands that it has to do with the "Egypt for the Egyptians and no one else" movement, that is growing stronger every day. The leader of this movement, Saad Pasha Z[illegible] no doubt of the loyalist party—to England, in order to anticipate the nationalists. But the Home Government appears to have thrown cold water on the proposal and asked Rushdi Pasha to wait till March. The Pasha felt he could not wait, in view of the urgency of the matter, and sent in his resignation, in which he has been followed by Sir Adly. The "Morning Post's" correspondent adds that the recollection of the fate of the last unpopular Prime Minister, Butros Pasha Ghali, ten years ago, has so far effectually prevented aspirants to the Premiership from coming forward. Events in Egypt, strangely enough, are moving in directions similar to those in India. In Egypt, too, the British bureaucracy have announced a reform scheme, drawn up mainly by Sir William Brunyate, the Acting Financial Adviser. In the Egyptian reform scheme, too, a Lower and an Upper House are proposed, the Upper Chamber to contain both European official and non-official elements and a veto on legislation—on lines exactly similar to those proposed in India in regard to the central government. On the other hand, the Egyptians want an Assembly which shall have real legislative powers and not a mockery of them, and they do not want any European element, official or non-official, to be given recognition. In Egypt, as in India, the children of the soil are appealing that the administrative pace should be quickened materially, but the bureaucracy is apparently deaf to all such appeals. Here is what the correspondent says regarding the achievements of the Egyptian bureaucracy during the war-period:—

"Nor are there lacking signs that the strain of war has left Anglo-Egyptian officialdom tired. Its ranks are depleted. It does not react to the ideas now stirring in the world. We have only an acting Financial Adviser. The Sudan, a country larger than France, Germany, Spain, and Italy combined, is administered by an acting Governor-General. The Department of Public Health in Egypt has no Director-General; nor has the Statistical Department nor the Survey Department. Many officials should have retired years ago; others have retired who should have never been allowed to go. This tired feeling is shown in a certain inaction on the part of the Government. The Commission studying the Capitulations question has not yet made a report. The University Commission, inaugurated with a flourish two years ago, seems to have given up the struggle. The reports of the Commissions on Industry and Public Health have been made, but nothing has been done to put any of their recommendations into effect. There is, or was, a "Commission of Agricultural" (whatever that may mean), but what it has done and whether a report is to be produced the public does not know. Then, again, there is a Commission on Compulsory Education, which has yet to produce the inevitable report."

Is it strange that, in the circumstance, Egyptians should demand that bureaucratic control should be removed to make place for a more progressive and truly indigenous one, which would understand and satisfy the aspirations of the people of this country?

Notes of the Day.

Another Preserve.

On previous occasions we have shown to what extent in the organisation and working of the Indian Munitions Board the interests of the country have been sacrificed. The reply, which the Hon. Mr. Patel elicited at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday regarding the personnel of the Board, reveals to what scandalous extent this huge department has become the preserve of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The reply stated:

Excluding the Accounts Staff, at the head of which is an Indian, the officer personnel of the Indian Munitions Board consisted at the beginning of the present month of 365 Europeans and Anglo-Indians 18 part time European and Anglo-Indian officers in receipt of pay and four Indians. Another Indian officer left the staff a few months ago. The majority of the European and Anglo-Indian officers have been borrowed on account of their special qualifications from Government departments and company railways.

So that out of 365 Europeans and Anglo-Indians there are now only three Indians in this department! No wonder Indian capitalists and industrialists constantly complain that their interests are sacrificed to those of their foreign competitors. And this is the department which is to form, under the fostering care of Sir Thomas Holland, the nucleus of the official agency to stimulate indigenous industrial development in the country!

The Tata Industrial Bank.

A correspondent writes:

Presiding at the first general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank last week Sir Dorab Tata said that the reasons why the Bank had not yet been able to touch industrial propositions to any extent was the lack, firstly, of the necessary machinery to deal with them and, secondly, of really sound propositions them- directors tr... cient amoun... but were also doin... up Indian youths "to ... due time, important and ... sts" as the work of the Bank gr... for the professions. As to practice ... quire how many Indians have the ... ed for responsible posts at the head and branch offices? So far as I know all the posts I write subject to correction, are monopolised by Europeans. Will the shareholders ask the Directors to let them know if no Indians of the qualifications possessed by these men were available?

The question raised by the correspondent is of sufficient public importance and we trust steps will be taken to throw light on it.

"The Nationalist."

We have received the first issue of the "Nationalist," a Madras weekly. In the fight for the advancement of the nationalist cause an independent and honest press is a *sine qua non* and we welcome this new journal. In defining its policy the new paper promises to be an advocate of the national good, and not a party organ. However, we regret to note that the first issue contains an attack on Mrs. Besant. We hope that the paper will, at least, in future fulfil the great purpose it has set before itself without descending into personalities. We sincerely wish it all success and hope that it will soon bloom into an Andhra daily which would appear to be the ambition of its promoters.

For Capital and Labour.

In view of the industrial unrest in Britain, it is interesting to know that some months ago a paper called "Industrial Unity" made its appearance, and attracted attention to the "National Alliance of Employers and Employed," and the excellent work it is designed to do by forming a society in which employers and employed meet on friendly terms, and are able to come to a better understanding of the problems, and the ideas that so often divide them. "Industrial Unity" says a correspondent in the "Westminster Gazette," is, in future, to make its appearance monthly. Among its contributors are Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Bowerman, and Mr. John Hodge, on the one hand—a strong "labour" team—and Mr. F. Huth Jackson, Sir Vincent Caillard, Sir Robert Hadfield, on the other, with Sir Albert Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, as a kind of "Jack-of-both-sides." The Editor makes the most of his material, too, by getting capital and labour to discuss the same problems in parallel columns, on page after page.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor will hold a Levee on Tuesday 18th March at 9.45 p.m. Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd will hold a Reception on Tuesday 1st April at 9-45 p.m. Cards issued for the Levee on the 21st January and for the Reception on the 28th January which were postponed on account of Court Mourning will hold good for the Levee on Tuesday, 18th March and the Reception on Tuesday 1st April respectively.

The Right Hon. Lord Southborough, Lady Sanderson, the Hon. John Thesiger, the Hon. Anne Thesiger, Mr. R. Fetham, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, Mr. A. Clauson, Major and Mrs. J. Mackenzie, Major E. B. Arkwright, Captain Lord Carnegie and Captain Reader have arrived at Government House.

There was a dinner party at Government House on Friday evening.

RANGOON EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR BUREAU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The Burma Employment and Labour Bureau has issued two notifications regarding the Army Resettlement Scheme. The first is to facilitating interviews between the prospective employers and the officers and men by the grant of leave and travelling expenses. The second is regarding the temporary release of men to serve periods of probation with the respective private employers. The Bureau offers its service to both the parties and state that the Central Bureau, Simla, will take the necessary action with the military authorities.

CURRENCY SITUATION IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 27.

The Rangoon Traders' Association has decided to make urgent representations to the Local Government regarding the present shortage of small change. The Burma Chamber of Commerce is, it is understood, also moving in the matter which is becoming very urgent. Post and Telegraph offices are refusing to give change except in the form of stamps. The Rangoon Turf Club totalisation will, on Saturday, issue tokens for four annas in the second exclosure so as not to run out of small change. The tokens will be accepted as payment for further tickets and will, in any case, redeem them at the end of the meeting.

...ERS' COMMISSION BILL.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO LABOUR PARTY.

LABOUR AMENDMENT LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

In the debate on the second reading of the Miners' Commission Bill, Mr. Adamson said, he thought that the spirit animating both the Premier and the President of the Miners' Federation gave every promise of finding a solution of the dispute. He urged the Government to deal with the questions of wages and hours before March 26th. He also asked the Premier to agree to the principle of nationalisation and leave it to the proposed Commission to make the enquiries necessary before the Government could make such a big deal.

Mr. Richards moved for the rejection of the Bill.

Mr. J. H. Thomas stated that the Miners' Federation had received a mandate to order a general cessation of work on March 15th unless the demands were conceded. No amount of talking could alter that fact.

Sir R. Thomas stated that the North Welsh miners favoured the proposals of the Government.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the question of hours and wages was one for enquiry, not for immediate decision. Nationalisation must be considered purely as a business proposition. No Government had the right to commit the State to nationalisation without the fullest investigation, even to avert a strike. He appealed to the Labour Party not to destroy the great world position which the country had won simply because they could not wait a few days for the decision. (Cheers). The Government had simply indicated March 31st, as the latest date, while the miners refused to submit the dispute to any arbitrament.

Mr. Richards' amendment was negatived by 257 votes to 43 and the Bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN BRITAIN.

THIRTY-SIX REFERRED TO ARBITRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 28.

The Ministry of Labour states that thirty-six labour disputes are being referred to arbitration this week including the boiler-makers' claim to twenty per cent. advance and the disputes affecting the engineering and shipbuilding trades.

LADY CHELMSFORD LUNCHES WITH THEIR MAJESTIES.

INVESTED WITH NEW HONOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 28.

Lady Chelmsford and the Honourable Bridget Thesiger had lunch with the King and the Queen to-day at Buckingham Palace. The King invested Lady Chelmsford with the insignia of the Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST THE BLACK BILLS

GRATUITIES TO INDIAN ARMY AND MARINE OFFICERS.

DECISION TO BE SHORTY PUBLISHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 28.

Mr. Montagu announces that he hopes shortly to publish the decision regarding the grant of war gratuities to regular officers of the Indian Army and the Indian Marine.

CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR TERRITORAL QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 27.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The Press Bureau issues a communique from Paris stating that the Ministers of the Great Powers have decided to organise a central commission for territorial questions.

The Ministers afterwards heard the Zionist representatives.

LATE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN.

ASSASSINATED IN BED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

The "Statesman" publishes the following message from a correspondent dated Jelallabad, February 20th:—

His Majesty Amir Habibullah was assassinated while he was in bed. He was at a place called Laghman about thirty miles from Jelallabad. Some one got into his room at two o'clock this morning and fired a revolver into his ear killing him instantly.

COMPACT BETWEEN LATE AND NEW AMIRS.

NASRULLA REGARDED AS HEIR-APPARENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 28.

The "Pioneer" says:—The latest reports from Afghanistan indicate that there is no change in the situation there. It appears that one of the first acts of Amir Nasrulla was to raise the pay of the army,—a measure in accordance with the Afghan precedent. A story has long been current on the Frontier that Amir Nasrulla was marked out as his brother's successor. It is said that on the day on which the late Amir ascended the throne an understanding was arrived at between Amir Nasrulla and himself that the former should be regarded as the heir-apparent. Many years have passed since then, but the compact which is believed to have been entered into on that occasion assumes some importance in view of what has actually happened.

WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

31,000 TONS EXPECTED SOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Fenchurch bringing the first cargo of Australian wheat, is due to arrive in Bombay on the 3rd of March. She will be followed by four other steamers, of which the first three are expected to arrive in Bombay before the 15th of March, while the fourth will arrive about the 24th. The total quantities brought by those five steamers amount to over 31,000 tons.

MR. GANDHI LEADS THE MOVEMENT.

PLEDGE TO DISOBEY LAWS.

Passive Resistance or Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Bills was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Ashram of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad on Monday. Below we publish the Satyagraha Vow, with the first lists of signatories in Bombay and Ahmedabad and Mr. Gandhi's manifesto.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community, as a whole, and the State itself is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as a Committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

MR. GANDHI'S MANIFESTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I enclose herewith the Satyagraha pledge regarding the Rowlatt Bills. The step taken is probably the most momentous in the history of India. I give my assurance that it has not been hastily taken. Personally I have passed many a sleepless night over it. I have endeavoured duly to appreciate Government's position but I have been unable to find any justification for the extraordinary bills. I have read the Rowlatt Committee's report. I have gone through its narrative with admiration. Its reading has driven me to conclusions just the opposite of the Committee's. I should conclude from the Reports that secret violence is confined to isolated and very small parts of India, and to a microscopic body of people. The existence of such men is truly a danger to Society. But the passing of the Bills, designed to affect the whole of India and its people and arming the Government with powers out of all proportion to the situation sought to be dealt with, is a greater danger. The Committee utterly ignores the historical fact that the millions in India are by nature the gentlest on earth.

Now look at the setting of the Bills. Their introduction is accompanied by certain assurances given by the Viceroy, regarding the civil service and the British commercial interests. Many of us are filled with the greatest misgivings about the Viceregal utterance. I frankly confess I do not understand its full scope and intention. If it means that the civil service and the British commercial interests are to be held superior to those of India and its political and commercial requirements, no Indian can accept the doctrine. It can but end in a fratricidal struggle within the Empire. Reforms may or may not come. The need of the moment is a proper and just understanding upon the vital issue. No tinkering with it will produce real satisfaction. Let the great Civil Service corporation understand that it can remain in India only as its trustee and servant, not in name but in deed, and let the British commercial houses understand that they can remain in India only to supplement her requirements and not to destroy indigenous art, trade and manufacture; and you have two measures to replace the Rowlatt Bills. They, I promise, will successfully deal with any conspiracy against the state.

Sir George Lowndes simply added fuel to the fire when he flouted public opinion. He has forgotten his Indian History or he would have known that the Government he represents has, before now, surrendered its own considered opinion to the force of public opinion.

It will be now easy to see why I consider the Bills to be an unmistakable symptom of a deep-seated disease in the Governing body. It needs therefore to be drastically treated. Subterranean violence will be the remedy applied by impetuous, hot-headed youths who will have grown impatient of the spirit underlying the Bills and the circumstances attending their introduction. The Bills must intensify the hatred and ill-will against the State, of which the deeds of violence are undoubtedly an evidence. *The Indian Covenanters* by their determination to undergo every form of suffering make an irresistible appeal to the Government towards which they bear no ill-will and provide to the believers in the efficiency of violence, as a means of securing redress of grievances, with an infallible remedy, and withal a remedy that blesses those that use it and also those against whom it is used. If the covenanters know the use of this remedy, I fear no ill from it, I have no business to doubt their ability. They must ascertain whether the disease is sufficiently great to justify the strong remedy and whether all milder ones have been tried. They have convinced themselves that the disease is serious enough, and that milder measures have utterly failed. The rest lies in the lap of the gods.—I am, yours, etc.,

M. K. GHANDI.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION IN SINGAPORE.

MEDICAL AUTHORITIES' APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The "Times" learns from Singapore that the public is most indignant at the Admiralty action in requisitioning the P. & O. steamers to repatriate 600 German children and women from China. It is pointed out that 90 British women and children who had booked from the Straits Settlements by the requisitioned steamers were urgent invalid cases requiring change to Europe for climatic reason. The Medical authorities have cabled to Sir Watson Gheyne, M.P., regarding the matter.

MR. MONTAGU'S RETURN TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 21.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

Mr. Montagu returns to Paris this morning.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COLLECTION OF ESTATE DUTIES BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Feb. 27.

At a meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council on Wednesday, the Governor presiding, the Treasurer, in moving the second reading of the "Ordnance to Provide for the Collection of Estate Duties" gave a general review of the Colony's financial situation. He said the object of the Bill was not to make good any loss of revenue which might result from the reduction of the export duty on rubber. The taxation provided for in the present Bill and the Stamp amendment Ordnance were of a permanent character. He then gave figures showing that the expenditure had exceeded the revenue by more than eleven lakhs. The surplus funds were not in the nature of a reserve fund and were not available for expenditure.

Referring to the statement that the revenue had been under-estimated, the Treasurer said that this year the closest estimate had been made. He wished to make it clear that the Colony's current revenue, even if supplemented with all the available surplus funds, would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. This was not a new method of taxation, but only an extension of the existing system. It was drafted to suit the conditions of the wealth in this country. The Bill was not a tax on poor men, but on the rich, who could afford it.

EXTRA REMUNERATION FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 27.

It has been decided to extend the extra remuneration to British officers of the Indian Army, Indian Army Reserv, and Royal Indian Marine officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ and to all ranks of the India unattached list. The extra remuneration will be given subject to conditions similar to those for the British Service

CHIROL INTERVIEWED.

PATIENCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA!

HIS VIEWS ON INDIAN PRESS LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

Sir Valentine Chirol, interviewed by the "Observer", exhibited two large volumes of evidence for the defence in the Tilak Case, consisting of articles in papers supporting Mr. Tilak's policy. He emphasised the extraordinary patience of the Government of India in allowing these sinister publications to be carried on for months and years with impunity until it would have been a flagrant dereliction of public duty not to bring the author to book. He intended to present the volumes to the library of the House of Commons to enable the Members in future to judge whether the liberty of the press was unduly restricted in India or whether the style of journalism with which the Indian Press Law dealt was not rightly described by Mr. Justice Davar as a curse of the country.

Sir Valentine Chirol hoped that one result of the action would be to bring home to the Government of India and the Imperial Government that there was a form of political agitation in India, restricted to a small but an influential section, with which it was their duty not to parley.

The declaration of the 20th August, 1917, and the schemes now being considered for giving statutory effect to it, were already drawing further and further away from that section all the more moderate and sounder elements in India, but one could not close one's eyes to the significance of the recent declaration of the extremist camp of the National Congress that India could be properly represented at the Peace Conference only by a deputation selected by itself of which Mr. Tilak must be a member.

TILAK V. CHIROL CASE.

THE "DAILY CHRONICLE" ON ITS EFFECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 28.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the chief effect of Mr. Tilak's action has been to give many Englishmen a much fuller conception of the lengths to which the Tilak press has gone than they might ever otherwise have got. The paper adds that presumably that was not Mr. Tilak's object in bringing the action.

MR. YUSUF ALI ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION TO BE BUILT UP ANEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 22.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Feb. 28.

Mr. Abdullah Yusuf Ali, lecturing at Bedford College, on Indian education, said elementary education was quite out of touch with the life of the people and would require to be built up anew broadly based on the needs of the agricultural and working classes. The middle classes were better educated than those in some of the advanced countries of the world. As regards percentage of university students India suffered little compared with England and Wales and were greatly ahead of Japan.

SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Vallabhbhai J. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, Ahmedabad.
Chandulal Manilal Desai, L.D.S., Ahmedabad.
Kesariprasad Manilal Thakor, Ahmedabad.
(Ben) Anusuyabai Sarabhai, Secretary, Women's Branch of the Home Rule League, Ahmedabad.
Narhari D. Parikh, B.A., LL.B., Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Kishorlal G. Mashruwala, B.A., LL.B., Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Imam A. K. Bavazeer, South African Satyagrahi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Dattatraya Balkrishna Kaleker, B.A., Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Kalidas Jaskaran Javeri, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ahmedabad.
Chandulal Kashiram Dave, B.A., LL.B., Mahila Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad.
Jadavji Javerchand Gandhi, Merchant, Ahmedabad.
Indulal Kanyalal Yajnik, B.A., LL.B., Editor, "Nava Jiwan, etc.", Ahmedabad.
Haribhai Javerbhai Amin, Secretary, Home Rule League, Broach.
Manilal Vallabhji Kothari, Pleader, Ahmedabad.
Balwantrai Narsilal Kanuga, L.C.P.S., Medical Practitioner, Ahmedabad.
Fulchand Bapuji Shah, Secretary, Home Rule League, Nadiad.
Madhavlal Nabhubhai Dwivedi, Nadiad.
Khushalbhai Kubebhai Patel, Nadiad.
G. K. Mavlanker, Merchant, Ahmedabad.
Mahadev Haribhai Desai, B.A., LL.B., Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Chhaganlal Khushalchand Gandhi, South African Satyagrahi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Narayan Moreshwar Khare, Rastriya Shala, Sabarmati.
Kalianji Vithalbhai Mehta, Editor, "Patel Bandhu", Surat.
(Mrs.) Kasturbai Gandhi, Satyagraha-Ashram, Sabarmati.
Vinayak Narhar Bhave, Rashtriya Shala, Sabarmati.
(Mrs.) Mani Parikh, Sabarmati.
(Mrs.) Lakshmibai Khare, Sabarmati.
(Mrs.) Kashibai Gandhi, Sabarmati
(Mrs.) Lakshimibai Kalalker, Sabarmati.
Krishnalal N. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Ahmedabad.
(Mrs.) Parvati Desai, Sabarmati.
Dr. P. J. Mehta, Rangoon.
Jivanlal V. Desai, Bar.-at-Law, Ahmedabad.
Narayan Manudhari, Bombay.
Manilal Cha... B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Bombay.
I. N. Mehta... Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
V. T. She...

SIGNATORIES TO THE PLEDGE.

B. G. Horniman, Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Hyderabad.
Umer Sobani, Millowner, Bombay.
Shankerlal G. Banker, M.A., Secretary, All-India Home Rule League, Bombay.
D. D. Sathaye, Secretary, The Indian Home Rule League, Bombay.
Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
Manu Subedar, B.A., B.Sc., (London) Bombay.
Motilal Narandas Dalal, Merchant, Bombay.
Vaikunth Ambalal Desai, B.A., Merchant, Bombay.
L. G. Kharé, B.A. (Cam.), Bombay.
M. B. Velker, Secretary, The Indian Home Rule League, Bombay.
Bapoobhai B. Desai, Bombay.
Mawji Govindji Seth, Merchant, Bombay.
Dr. A. S. Erulker, Vice-President, The Indian Home Rule League, Bombay.
Babarao Jiwanlal Desai, Bombay.
Vaikunthlal Madhavlal Desai, Bombay.
Sunder P. Kabadi, Bombay.
K. M. Khandwala, B.A., Bombay.
Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale, Bombay.
Jamnadas M. Mehata, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
R. V. Lalit, Bombay.
Ramchandra Sumant, Bombay.
Dattatraye V. Shevale, Bombay.
Chunilal Ujamsi, South African Satyagrahi, Bombay.
Vithaldas Vassanji Jerajani, Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, Bombay.
Narayanji Umarsee Chothani, Bombay.
Trikamdas Chakubhai Merchant, Bombay.
Mulraj Karsandas, Bombay.
Vijaysingh Govindji Porecha, Bombay.
Jamnadas Gordhandas Merchant, Bombay.
Haridas Purshottam, Bombay.
N. D. Savarkar, Bombay.
P. P. Agarkar, Proprietor, Harbinger Works, Bombay.
D. S. Erulkar, B.A. (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
S. N. Chaudhari, Bombay.
R. N. Mandlik, Bombay.
Bhagwandas Dongersi, Merchant, Bombay.
M. K. Asad, Bar.-at-Law, Bombay.
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Millowner, Bombay.
Dayaram Mehta, Bombay.
G. V. Dalal, Bombay.
S. A. Brelvi, M.A., LL.B., Assistant Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
G. S. Raghavan, Sub-Editor, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

FIGHT AGAINST BLACK BILLS!

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a public meeting was held yesterday on the open space behind the Elphinstone Mill, Bombay, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. A. Nene presided, and there was a large attendance.

Mr. Annasaheb Nene said the Rowlatt Bills were appropriately enough called the Black Bills, and to condemn them the meeting was held that night. They were all British citizens and as such they had every right to conduct a constitutional agitation for the purpose of protecting their liberties and rights. They had been agitating for a long time for this right and that, but it was their late revered leader Dadabhai Naoroji (cheers) who told them that unless they got Home Rule—self-government—it was no use fighting for these small things. However, in spite of their constitutional methods of agitation many of their leaders had to go to jail and suffer for their patriotism. King-George, with true insight found out that it was only through sympathy they could rule over the Indians. When the great war came, which had only recently come to a happy termination, they were told that it was the duty of the Indians to help the Government to the best of their ability, and the Indians had never failed the British. They poured out their blood on the fields of battle and spent their treasurer freely and these the horrible Bills they had got in reward. These rewards were going to be fastened on to them, and it was up to them to oppose them by every constitutional means (Cheers).

He then called upon Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to address the meeting.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he was learning Marathi and would be able to speak to them in that tongue in a short time. But language was no bar to his thoughts, and no doubt they would be able to understand him when he addressed them in Gujrathi. Coming to the subject, he said the citizens of Bombay knew what constitutional agitation was at the Willingdon memorial meeting at the Town Hall. They had succeeded then to the fullest measure, but that was only a small beginning. With the lessons learnt in that struggle they would carry on their constitutional fight to a success against the Rowlatt Bills. If they kept quiet, suffering meegly under the lash of the Rowlat Bills they would no longer be free citizens, but they would be only fit to be called slaves. It was their duty, therefore, to protest with all their might against the Black Bills.

Un-British.

Britain was famous for her sense of justice and rightly so; but if these bills were passed the fair name of British justice would disappear for ever, and there would be no such thing as justice in the British Empire. If the Bills were passed, the C.I.D., could do everything with the liberty of person of any and every citizen. They could not only not associate with a person because he had once been setenced for sedition, but they could not possess any document which might be construed to be seditious. What was the use of such an enactment? Was it not better for the authorities to send every man to the Andamans who possessed any political document? Was that not an easier way for them? The Government had already misused the Defence of India Act in the case of Mr. Tilak and Mrs. Besant (Shame). Was there any hope left for India if such bills were passed into law, when Government could gag the mouths of all patriots, and stop them from doing their duty. They would be then no better than lifeless slaves. They were told in their Scriptures that the soul was fearless and immortal, and if they showed any fear of these Black Bills and did not do their real duty, they would not be true to their religion. The Legal Member had told them already that the Government would pass the measures in spite of the opposition of the whole country (shame). The shame would not be on Sir George Lowndes or the Government but it would be on them (the people) if they allowed the Government to pass these Bills into law.

Be Determined!

It was for them to show to the Government that the will of the people was supreme, above all Governments and above all civilians. It was a blunder to suppose that the people of India would submit to the Bills if they were passed. Indians would sacrifice their very lives and their everything to attain their object and fight the constitutional battle to the fullest success. Their soul was immortal, only their body was mortal. Indians should be prepared to suffer everything for the great cause they all had at heart. Only when they were able to suffer to the utmost for their ideals would India attain her goal. When they were fortified with their great ideals nothing could stand in their way.

Greatness of Soul Force.

Before soul power everything was powerless—not even the might of a Government could do them any harm. That day was *Shivaratri*, a day sacred to the great God Shiva, and the speaker prayed that He would give them the necessary soul power to fight the great constitutional battle before them. (Cheers).

MR. GOSAVI.

Mr. Gosavi said the Government were always boasting that they would only act with the consent of the people, but there were the Bills which they were bent upon passing in spite of the opposition of the whole country. After the great War for the liberty of all nations Indians were expecting to be rewarded for all their supreme efforts, but instead of that they were given those Black Bills (shame). It was the *Shivaratri* night and let them all come to the firm determination that they would never allow the Bills to be passed into law (loud cheers), and then success would crown their efforts. (Loud cheers).

DR. SAVARKAR.

Dr. Savarkar said the day was one which ought to have been devoted to fasting, to worshiping Shiva, and to reading their Scriptures, but what else could they do when the Rowlatt Bills were before the public but protest? What could a people do, who were suffering from epidemics and famine and dearth of clothing and had no liberty? They could only spend their time in guarding their sacred rights. Indians had given their consent freely to the Press Act and to the Seditious Meetings Act and what was the result of their confiding in the bureaucracy? They had only destroyed the last vestiges of their liberty. Those Rowlatt Bills would consume and nullify all measures of reform, such as the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. What use were any reforms to them, when their liberties was taken away from them? Of what use were any schemes to them when such fetters were going to be fastened about their feet? Were they going to put up with those measures quietly and meekly? The great Indian nation was asleep during these many years, but now was the time for self-determination,—that principle which had been taught them by such great men as Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George (cheers). Indians did not wish to do away with the bureaucracy, for if they disappeared who would be their servants? The people, however, wanted them do what they wished them to do, and not that the people should do what the public servants wished. (Cheers).

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said he hoped it would not be thought that he was going unnecessarily over old ground when he reminded them that only a few months had passed since there came the close of the great war that was waged triumphantly to assert the principles of liberty and justice throughout the world. He was again stating facts which it was not necessary to tell them for their information, but which he was only stating as the basis for what he was going to state presently, when he said that the war and the victory could not have been triumphantly won if it had not been for the part which India played on the side of Great Britain and her Allies. He was, just now, when sitting in his chair, thinking of what might have happened if in 1914 India had not sent the aid which she did to the battlefields in Flanders and enabled the Allies to stem the onrush of the great German hordes which aimed at Paris and London. He was thinking what might have happened if instead of being stemmed by the arrival at the psychological moment of troops from India the Germans had reached Paris and Calais and possibly crossed the Channel and laid seige to London and made themselves masters of the capital of England, and thus of England itself. He was thinking what might have been going on in England if that had happened, as fortunately it had not happened. If the Germans had established themselves in his country and had been still triumphant there, he was thinking that in that case, the British public might have been holding meetings at this moment to protest against the introduction of some German equivalent of the Rowlatt Bills. (Cheers and laughter.)

Terrible Irony.

It was a most terrible irony that after India had given her blood and poured out her treasure and made the great sacrifices that the she had made in this great causes of liberty she should be refused her share of justice and liberty, and that, instead of being free from the trammels under which she had already laboured she should have fresh chains placed on her. They knew that President Wilson had said in a famous phrase that the war was being waged to make the world safe for democracy. (Cheers). But they found that India had played her part in the war in order that India might be made safe for the bureaucracy. (Laughter and cheers). He (the speaker) had been very much struck the other day, whilst reading a telegram from New York, by the expression used by a member of the Sanate, with regard to what was being done at the Peace Conference. This gentleman complained that the United States were being drawn in to undesirable entanglements with European monarchs and Asiatic despots. He (the speaker) had since then been searching the map of Asia to find out where were these Asiatic despots. He could not find them anywhere but in one important country in Asia. There was certinly no despotism in Japan; there was no despotism in China to-day; there was no despotism in unfortunate Persia because the Shah of Persia was at the present moment under the tutelage of the Allied governments; despotism no longer reigned in Turkey. Then where were these Asiatic despots?

The Asiatic Despots.

It was a shameful thing to say that the only despots at the present moment in Asia were those in India, the bureaucrats who were trying to fetter the people of this country with stronger chains in order that they might strengthen their despotic powers. (Cries of "Shame"). Yes, it was shame but the lesson at the present moment for the people of India in regard to that was that they should not cry shame upon the despots or abuse them. They could leave them alone for the present. Let them realise that there could not be despots unless people were willing to be slaves. (Loud cheers). And it rested with the people of this country at this moment to decide for themselves whether they were going to allow despots and despotism to reign in India or not. It lay upon the people themselves to decide that they would not be slaves and that the would not have the badge of slavery put on them by these iniquitous measures. They had got to make up their minds whether at this moment when slaves were being freed in every part of the world from despotic governments, India alone among all the countries of the world was going to bear that badge of slavery which was indicated by the terrible provisions of the proposed Bills because, no people could claim to be a self-respecting nation if these Bills appeared on their statute book. It was not necessary to enlarge upon this matter. It was sufficient to say that the provisions of the Bills were such as existed on the statute book of no civilised country in the world, and were they going to allow it to be said that they were content to sit down with folded hands when measures of such a character were placed upon the statute book ("no, no") measures which would not be tolerated in any civilised country in the world the people of which were supposed to enjoy any sort of rights or freedom? He had no desire to say much more beyond this that if they were content that there should be despotism in India, that despotism should continue to reign, then when these Bills were passed all that they had to do was to accept them and sit quiet and think that their agitation was over and that there was nothing more to be done. ("No, No"). But if they did not want that then they must not let their protests cease with the passing of the Bills but they must continue their protests and make their protests felt (Cheers). And they could, if they would, make their protests successfully felt (cheers), for there was no despotism in the world which could stand against the spiritual determination of three hundred million people (Loud cheers).

Passive Resistance.

People in whom they had placed their confidence were sitting to devise means by which their protests could be continued and by which their protests could be made felt. It might be done in various ways. There was the committee appointed by the two Home Rule Leagues to organise continuous agitation. What he wanted to tell them was that those of them, who were trying to find means by which their agitation could be brought to bear on the Government and make their protest successful, could not hope to have success unless the mass of the people were prepared to follow them and support them in every way possible (Loud cheers). He knew it was a superfluous and also an impertinent question to put to them but he wanted their answer whether they were going to support them in what they proposed should be done (Renewed cheering and cries of "yes.") There were many ways which might have to be pursued but he was not going to enter into details at that moment beyond saying that Mahatma Gandhi (cheers) was coming to Bombay the next day and was going to lead the movement of Passive Resistance (loud cheering)- not only against these Bills but against other laws as long as the Bills remained. Mahatma Gandhi was taking counsel with other leaders in order to devise such a campaign as might be successfully carried through against these Bills. He need hardly ask them, whether to a man like Mahatma Gandhi (loud cheers) whose great record of self-sacrifice and leadership both in South Africa and in this country was a shining example to every patriot as to what he should do at such a time, whether they were not prepared to give all the support that they might be able to Mahatma Gandhi when he would sound the call and whether they would not follow him (cheers). That at the present moment was the problem which they had to consider. They had to make their protests against the Bills in such a way and with such strength and determination that their protest might be effective, so that those Bills even if they were passed into law should be ultimately repeated by the Government on the demand of the people, (cheers), and that this bradge of slavery, should be removed from the people of India (loud cheers).

CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL.

The Chairman in concluding the proceedings asked the audience whether they were prepared to go to the bitter end, to suffer for their convictions and undertake passive resistance. (Loud cheers and cries of "Yes"). They had to consider all the bitter consequences and sufferings, and were they prepared for passive resistance. (Cries of "Yes"). They would only then attain success in their undertaking. (Cheers).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavati seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried.

PROCESSION OF NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

DEMONSTRATION OF PROTEST.

In connection with the meeting to protest against the Rowlatt Bills there was a procession formed of the Home Rule and other national volunteers corps which started from the Byculla Bridge and reached the place of meeting behind the Elphinstone Mills. All the leaders of the Home Rule League—Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Velker, Mr. S. G. Banker, Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji and several others—walked with the procession, with the League flags flying, and also with banners with suitable inscriptions on them condemning the Bills. There were about four hundred people with the procession, and the volunteers made a fine show.

ANOTHER PROTEST FROM RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

A meeting attended by about 800 persons, including many Burmans, was held yesterday to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. The speakers were mainly legal practitioners and the resolutions were identical with those passed at the meetings in India. The Bills were criticised as unnecessary, as contrary to civilised ideas of administration of law and justice, and as likely to create unnecessary agitation, discontent and suspicion. Several speakers intimated their intention to continue the agitation for their repeal.

Mr. Moola Dawood, who was released from internment last December, referred to his own case of three years without trial on the C. I. D. evidence.

One speaker read Mr. Gokhale's speech in the Viceroy's Council in 1906 on the census question, and another quoted Mr. Abraham Lincoln on fooling the people.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

140 DEATHS ON THURSDAY.

Cholera registered 8 attacks (including 3 cases imported from Thana) and 4 deaths, small-pox 3 attacks, and plague 1 attack and 1 death on Thursday.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Thursday was 140 as compared with 121 on the corresponding day of last year.

HEALTH OFFICER AND CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

CAVALIER TREATMENT OF PHILANTHROPIC EFFORTS.

A correspondent writes:—

Recently when the City was in the grip of the Cholera epidemic and people of the poor classes were dying like flies, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Bombay—a past member of the Municipal Corporation—approached the Health Officer with a view to seeking the latter's co-operation in the free distribution among the poor of a specific for cholera which he had discovered and which he had found to be of the utmost efficacy in the prevention and cure of the fell disease. What occurred in the interview may be briefly described here. While, at the outset, we may state that we have the highest regard for Dr. Turner, both as a painstaking officer and as a gentleman, the attitude he is reported to have taken on the occasion cannot but be held to be extremely deplorable. It's superciliousness is characteristic of that unfortunately large class of medical men and officials in this country who have a supreme contempt for anything falling beyond the range of western "sciences" and western "systems", as they understand them. We are informed that when the person referred to above called on the Health Officer and told him that he had come to speak about a cholera specific he had discovered, the Health Officer abruptly replied that he had no time to talk about such a matter. The interviewer was taken aback, but, controlling himself, said it was not a trivial matter and that the medicine he had come to tell him about had been found to be very efficacious.

The Health Officer's reply to this was he did not believe in "quack medicines" The interviewer mildly protested that it was not a "quack medicine", but a well-tried mixture of indigenous drugs and that he was having it carefully prepared and distributing it free and had already distributed over a thousand bottles.

On the Health Officer saying that if what was stated to him was the case, then there should be no cholera in the city, the interviewer said he was sure there would be no cholera in the city if the Health Officer undertook to have this medicine prepared and administered to patients through the municipal dispensaries. He undertook to show to the Health Officer the ingredients. To this the latter could only reply, "We do not make medicine." The interviewer, thereupon, suggested that if the Health Officer had no time, he might send one of his assistants and he would be given all the information needed. "I will see" was all that the Health Officer could say and the visitor had to cut short the interview by saying that he was sorry to have taken the Health Officer's time and lost his own wishing him goodbye. Seeing that for hundreds of years before the advent of European drugs in India, diseases like cholera were being successfully treated by means of indigenous drugs, that even at the present day millions in India continue to use indigenous drugs only and that testimony to the efficacy of some at least of the Ayurvedic and Unani prescriptions has been borne by high European medical authorities, for Dr. Turner to have declined, when the city was in the throes of a devastating epidemic, to put even to a cursory test a specific which claimed to have given instantaneous relief to scores of people attacked by cholera, was indeed not quite what one expect of a responsible Health Officer.

INFLUENZA IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

Sixteen influenza deaths were reported on Wednesday, out of a total of 53.

REMOVAL ON RESTRICTIONS ON JUTE EXPORT URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

It is understood the Calcutta Jute Brokers' Association has sent a telegram to the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India urging the removal of restrictions placed as a war measure on raw jute exports.

The death took place of Mrs. De, wife of Mr. B. De, of the Indian Civil Service, in her Calcutta residence after a short illness from influenza.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per Khiva, sailing for England, to-morrow:—

D'Souza Mr. J. F.; Sitwell Mrs. S. A. H.; Watson Mr. G., Mrs., infant, 2 children and nurse; Sanderson Lady; Stewart Mrs. Hope; Reid Mr. and Mrs.; Mc. Robert Sir Alex.; Davies Mr.; Pelly Mr. and Mrs.; Halliwell Mr. S. and Mrs.; Halliday Mr. Osman; Lloyd Mr. J. B., Mrs., child, infant, and nurse; Teunon Hon. Mr. Justice; Archibald Mr. C. H., Mrs. and 3 children; Simpson Master; Whitelaw Mr. Jas; Thomason Mr. G. B.; Klokow Mr. E.; Rimington Mr. F. C. and Miss E. W. Middleton Mrs. R. H. and 2 children; Batten, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. J. K.; Robson Mr.; Stephenson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Hon. Mr. H. L. and Mrs.; Witaker, Mrs. C. L.; Mac Dongall Mrs. and child; Robertson Mr. and Mrs.; Pike Mr.; Wilberforce Bell Mrs. H.; Marshall C.I.E. Sir John H., Lady, Miss and governess; Curd Rev. A. C.; Hadow Mrs. F. A.; Cheale Mr. R. A., infant and nurse; Jobson, Mrs. T. F. Arnott Mr.; Williams Maj. Genl. Sir G.; Cullinane Mr. P.; Bliss Mrs. C. V. and son (11 years); Cooke Mr. J. V.; Sharpe Mr. H. H. and Mrs.; Davies Mrs. C., infant and child 4 years; Allen Mr. B. C.; Hawley Mrs. W. B. G child and nurse; Pemberton Rev. J. F. and Mrs.; Hawkins Miss N. C.; Cantipher Miss; and Colquhoun Mr. and Mrs.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS.

In the Doncaster Plate
Mr. M. G. CULDAS'S BRACKET should beat the field, BLACK KITE second and NECESSITY third. PASTIME a good fluke.

The followers of the de Soysa string will do well to stick to their old favourite in the Ayrshire Plate and put their money on SUMMER THYME for win. FOOTMAN will run second and HUNYADI should get a place.

We expect another win for Mr. Gilman in the Elephanta Plate and advise support for HELIO KELLS DOIR and BATTEN, the two top-weights should place and TRUSTAN may run into a place.

In the first division of the Mahim Plate DICTATE, if it runs to expectations, has the best chance. NAJDI and ARGONAUT should be in the picture. CINGALEE is a good fluke.

In the Second Division of the same we plump for SUBEH PASHA followed by TASMANIA, TAJ and CHAIRMAN in the order named.

The Third Division should be won by GOOD LUCK or ALIGARH. NEW ERA, GOOD LUCK and SPANNER will also be worth following.

The Monsoon Plate Division I. is a very open event. BETA, WHITE ROSE, GOLD CUP and AMEER are possibilities. In the Second Division TIGER should win and PEACE DAY and AMERICA should join the conference at the winning post. ANARCHIST a fluke.

CRICKET AT DEOLALI.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following is the cricket this match was played between Colonel Maturin's Eleven and the 39th Coy. R.A.M.C., on Tuesday at Deolali. The game resulting in a win for the 39th Coy. by 2 runs.

COL. MATURIN'S ELEVEN.

Capt., Pank, c and b Grosse	84
Can. Abel, b Timmins	4
Pte. Streeter, c Timmins, Duerden	5
Pte. Buchannan, c Freeman, b Timmins	1
Col. Maturin, c Grosse, b Haworth	4
Major Wilson, l-b-w. b Haworth	10
Pte. Bassett, b Grosse	8
Lt. Dawson, not out	0
Pte. Stephenson, run out	0
Lt. Fossey, c Timmins, b Grosse	6
Pte. Collard, c Green, b Freeman	1
Extras	4
Total	127

39TH COY. R. A. M. C.

Pte. Alston, run out	2
Pte. Timmins, l-b-w. b Bassett	22
Pte. Duerden, run out	20
Capt. Haworth, c Stephenson, b Pank	7
Cpl. Grosse, b Pank	23
Cpl. Freeman, c Bassett, b Pank	28
Pte. Ridgeway, b Stephenson	0
Pte. Preston, b Stephenson	0
Pte. Green, l-b-w. b. Stephenson	1
Pte. Lingard, b Stephenson	20
Pte. Eacott, not out	5
Extras	2
Total	129

GLORIA CHURCH, BYCULLA.

The following are further donations towards the Church in answer to the appeal by the Revd. L. C. Pera, for funds to clear off the debts:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 20,213-3-6; Through Mrs. J. H. Gonsalves, Mazagon, Rs. 29; through Mrs. C. S. Gousalves, Masagaon; Mr. Nanabhoy, H. Bindawala, Rs. 50 and others Rs. 29-4-0; Through Mrs. M. Ackroyd, Mazagon Rs. 35; Mr. L. C. D'S'ouza, P.W.I., Mazagon Rs. 50; Through Mr. F. I. Lobo, Karachi; Mr. Khamchand Padumal, Rs. 50; Mr. Mulchand Choithram, Rs. 50; Mr. Gopaldas Valabdas, Rs. 50; Through Mr. C. Fialho, Byculla, Mr. Allibhoy Dhalla, Rs. 15 and others Rs. 61; Mr. Alexander Burreed, Byculla, Rs. 15; Through Mr. D. F. Menezes, Matharpakady, Rs. 25;—Through Dr. S. A. R. Vallee, Mandalay; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. R. Vallee, Rs. 20 and others Rs. 45; Mr. M. F. R. Lobo, Mahim, Rs. 25; Through Mr. Francis Furtado, Mazagon, Rs 49-4-0; Through Mr. Conceicao de Souza, Mombasa, Rs. 15; Through Mr. D. M. Dias, Mombasa, Rs. 15; Through Mr E. P. V. Almeida, Tsitabbe, Rs. 66; Sums under Rs 15, Rs. 124-8-0; Total Rs. 21,023 3/6. (Balance required) Rs. 78,976-12-6.

(Continued from Column 6.)

into the next game also and won it, Rendall putting the last ball into the net.

The fortune changed in the next game and Shimidzu returning an absolutely harmless service into the net Rendall gained the fourteenth game.

Shimidzu's service game succeeded which his opponent snatched from him by an elegant placing to the right, the score then standing at 30—40.

Both Rendall and Shimidzu applied themselves and a most exciting play ensued in the sixteenth and final game of the set on the point leading to 15—30 from 15 all. A deadly fight was witnessed and the ball was being hit from one court to another, both players exercising extraordinary skill and judgment. It was finally lost to Rendall who after keeping up so admirably sent it out of the court. The succeeding points were no less interesting. There was nothing to choose between the two players. Both displayed the most wonderful vigour and skill. Although they had long been tired and both were dripping wet with perspiration—Shimidzu had to change his socks and shoes when it was 5 all—neither of them showed any relaxation. The points were thus acutely contested when they came to vantage server, Rendall serving. The visitors all were on the tiptoe of expectation when the decision of the day's event came with Shimidzu sending his return into the net and thus losing the match. Rendall thus becomes the champion of the year having withstood an uncommonly hard trial. He has won quite deservedly.

RESULT.

The following is the detailed result of yesterday's match:—

Major Rendall beat Shimidzu, 10-8, 4-6, 6-2, 9-7.

The final of the Doubles will be played today at 5 p.m. Afterwards her Excellency Lady Lloyd will give away the prizes.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SINGLES FINAL.

RENDALL BEATS SHIMIDZU.

The Singles Final in Western India Tennis Championships Tournament was played yesterday on Queen's Road court between Rendall and Shimidzu. The match began at 5 p.m. and there was a very great number of spectators present. In the whole tournament this year no better contest had been witnessed so far. It was an exceedingly keen and equal fight between two eminent players who knew tennis. From the start the interest was maintained until the event closed at the end of four exacting sets in favour of Rendall, Shimiddu lodging a very critical ball into the net. The game was the best of five sets. The first set was the longest of all having extended up to 18 games in all. This was won by Rendall by 10 games to 8. It was very toughly fought out and not a single point was decided easily. The ball being to and about twenty-five to thirty times before a point was declared was quite the most normal feature of the game. Each player tried to outwit the other but soon found that he had no weak or unwary opponent. In the first set Rendall was not on the offensive though he disputed it fully and took it also. The set dragged on to 8 all, the contestants securing the alternate games and expectation had been raised to a high pitch. Nobody dared forecast one way or the other when after a most strained tussle to the seventeenth game went to Rendal. The next one also he took and thus wrenching the set from a hard opponent.

The issue turned however in the second set, Shimidzu beating Rendall by six games to four. Both players looked tired at the beginning of the second set, the European more so, but on that account there was no relaxation in the game. Rendall was kept running too much in this set and was tired out. It was pre-eminently a game in which Shimidzu sought to wear out his opponent but Rendall in spite of losing the second set played most brilliantly throughout.

The third set went to Rendall. It was 15—30 in the first game of this set, he Japanese serving when by a lovely delicate short placing of Rendall's return he gained the point. It was one of the most exquisite balls played by Shimidzu during the whole of yesterday. Shimidzu however lost this game. The second game was equally interesting having dragged on to deuce and further when after a long-drawn fight Shimidzu tried a half-volley which sent the ball right out, Rendal securing the game.

The next game also was lost by Shimidzu who tried his best to have it for himself. It was being played endlessly, the spectators cheering enthusiastically all the while. Shimidzu usually nailed his opponent to a spot and then suddenly gave his return a sharp change of direction, but this did not take Rendall off his guard very often. He played steadily and accurately and was careful not to miss any point he could secure. This game had almost gone to Shimidzu when Rendall was serving and it was vantage striker but unfortunately the Japanese dropped his racket and lost a fine chance. The next two points were taken by Rendall who thus won the game. The fourth was one of the two games Shimidzu got in the whole set. The tide was thought to have turned in his favour and he kept up a close encounter in the fifth game. Both played with lightning rapidity keeping well to the base. The last point which decided this game was kept in issue very long and the ball could hardly be seen. It was very exciting when Shimidzu made a slight mistake in the measure and despatched the ball out. Rendall got the game but the result might have been anything, so even, so acute was the contest. The sixth game again Rendall took but had to lose the succeeding one. The seventh game went to Shimidzu owing to Rendall having lodged the ball into the net when the score stood at 40—30, Shimidzu serving.

The eighth and last game of this set went to the server Rendall owing to the blunder of Shimidzu who hit the ball out. This decided the set in favour of Rendall who thus stood leading by two sets to one when the fourth set which proved also the last set of the Singles contest was begun.

It was equally thrilling as any other. The first two games were taken by Shimidzu after especially aggressive play but the third scored by Rendall Shimidzu having hit a critical ball into the net. The next game also went to him. The fifth and sixth games however were taken by the Japanese, the latter being a very rare game which ended in only four points. Rendall was serving in the sixth game and had already lost the first three points. He then made a lovely attempt to pull up and won the next point by one of the most delicate strokes which left the ball absolutely dead. But he lost the next point and along with it the game.

Rendall gained the seventh game and Shimidzu the eighth. The ninth again went to Rendall his opponent having lost from 40—0. The tenth game also was his. The last point of this game was exceedingly lively and continued quite uncertain until Shimidzu cut it too fine and put a short return into the net and allowed the game to go to Rendall.

The eleventh game was fought out even better than the previous ones, Shimidzu serving. It was fluctuating from deuce to vantage striker, then to deuce and vantage server and so on when Rendall sent a very sharp ball which unluckily for him grazed the net and bounded back into his own court. The server secured this game. The twelfth game Rendall took after a very long trial in spite of the offensive of Shimidzu. The Japanese aggressive play

(Continued from Column 5.)

TILAK v. CHIROL.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDING.

MR. TILAK EXAMINED.

(Before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury.)

The hearing of the above case was continued on January 31, in the King's Bench Division of the High Court before Mr. Justice Darling and a Special Jury).

Sir John Simon, continuing his opening address to the jury, quoted from an article in the "Kesari" on "Shivaji's Utterances." He contended that although the words used dealt with historical matter in a rhetorical manner, they were far removed from anything that would justify their being regarded as an incitement to murder Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst who were shot on June 22, 1897. Counsel read from another article in Mr. Tilak's newspaper in which it was urged that at such a time every man must render assistance in the discovery of the murderers.

Mr. Justice Darling asked Sir John Simon to complete the story by saying whether anyone was found to be the murderer.

Sir John Simon said that a man was discovered some time afterwards—a man of whom Mr. Tilak knew nothing.

Sir Edward Carson.—He was a Brahmin.

Sir John Simon.—I believe that the number of Brahmins in India is about the same as the number of Irishmen in Ireland. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling.—Oh! more than that, surely?

Sir John Simon.—I do not know the figures, but if it is going to be part of the case that because a person belonging to a particular race or creed commits a murder therefore every other person of that race or creed is a party to it the case is going to be shortened considerably.

Sir Edward Carson.—I never said that.

Sir John Simon continuing, dealt with the Jackson case. He said that Mr. Jackson was murdered on December 21, 1909, at Nasik. Mr. Tilak visited Nasik once in 1906, and that was the extent of his personal association with the place. From July, 1908, to 1914 Mr. Tilak was in prison under the second of the two sentences passed upon him for sedition.

Mr. Justice Darling drew attention to an extract from "Indian Unrest," in which it was stated that the murderer before the magistrate said "I read many instances of oppression in the 'Kesari,' the 'Rashtramat,' and the 'Kal,' and other newspapers." His Lordship also referred to the words in the alleged libellous passage:—"It was no personal experience or knowledge of his own that had driven Kanhere to his frenzied deed, but the slow, persistent poison dropped into his ear by the Tilak Press."

Sir John Simon went on to say that the "Rashtramat" was published by a company, which was founded by Mr. Tilak, but when he came out of prison he had never in his life seen a single sentence or a single number of the newspaper. The "Kal" was not one of Mr. Tilak's newspapers, on page 52 of the book "Indian Unrest" that was admitted.

Sir John Simon then called the plaintiff. He said that Mr Tilak was deaf, and there might be some difficulty if he went into the witness-box.

His Lordship suggested that Mr. Spence, who was to conduct the examination of the plaintiff, should for the time being come "within the bar," and sit among the King's Counsel, and that the plaintiff should stand in the well of the Court.

Mr. Spence moved to the front bench when his Lordship suggested a further alteration—that the witness should go into the witness-box and Mr. Spence should move to the seat nearest to him.

Mr. Spence said that he had no objection except that he would be a long way from his learned leader.

Sir John Simon.—I will follow Mr. Spence wherever he goes. (Laughter.)

THE PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

The plaintiff, examined by Mr. Spence, said that he was born in July, 1856. He was a Brahmin. He was a B.A. of Poona and L.L.B. of Bombay. In 1881 he found the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta." The "Kesari" had a sale only where the Mahratta language was spoken. The other newspaper had also a local circulation. He was the declared publisher of the newspapers. It was necessary under the law that some person should be declared to be responsible for what appeared in a newspaper in India. In the "Kesari" appeared letters from outside contributors which were not paid for. He (the plaintiff) became connected with the Indian National Congress and was a member every year except when he was in gaol. (Laughter.)

In 1893 he was living at Poona and he paid occasional visits to Bombay. He heard that there were riots in Bombay but he was not there at the time. In July, 1894, there were riots in Poona. His newspapers commented on the Bombay riots.

Counsel asked the witness what view he took of the riots at Bombay.

Sir Edward Carson objected. The only thing that mattered was not what view the witness held, but what he said and what he wrote.

Sir John Simon said that that was really what was intended by the question. The witness's views had been expressed in the extracts he had read in his opening.

Sir Edward Carson said that if the evidence was confined to that he would withdraw his objection.

The question then put was, what was the line taken by him (the plaintiff)? Mr. Tilak said that the line taken by his newspapers was that the riots were not due to the cow protection societies, but to the partiality shown by the officials with reference to music and processions. The Hindus claimed the right to conduct processions with music in front of mosques and the Mahomedans objected to it, and certain rules were made by the officials. The view was also taken that the riots were due in part to incitement from outside.

The plaintiff said that he had not started any cow protection societies himself. Cow protection societies had been in existence for 50 years before the riots. He was neither a member of nor a subscriber to any cow protection society.

Mr. Spence.—What is the purpose and object of a cow protection society?

Sir Edward Carson.—He says that he does not belong to them.

Mr. Justice Darling.—I think that I could describe the ostensible objects of a cow protection society. I should have thought that it was to protect cows. (Laughter.)

THE COW AS A SACRED ANIMAL.

The plaintiff, continuing, said that the cow was a sacred animal among the Hindus. It also took an important place in the social economy of Indians from an agricultural point of view. Most Hindus were vegetarians. The Mahomedans were not; but it was not necessarily part of their religion to kill cows. So far as he (the plaintiff) knew the cow protection societies were no provocation to Mahomedans. There were no riots in many parts of India where there were cow protection societies.

Counsel read a passage from the alleged libel to the effect that in vain did the liberal Hindus appeal to Mr. Tilak to desist from inflammatory methods by organizing cow protection societies.

Mr. Spence.—What do you understand by a liberal Hindu?

The plaintiff.—I do not understand the phrase there. I am myself a liberal Hindu.

The witness, continuing, said that at one time a few men in Poona did not think a meeting should be held to express public regret at the Hindu and Mahomedan riots. That was the only protest that he knew of.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Were these people liberal Hindus?

The plaintiff.—They were liberal Hindus like myself.

The witness said that the meeting was held in spite of the protest in order to express public opinion on the Hindu and Mahomedan riots and to propose remeries. It was suggested that there should be a conciliation board to determine what the custom should be as to music.

The plaintiff said that he had always done his best to bring about reconciliation between the Mahomedan and Hindu populations. The brothers Natu proceeded in the religious Court against him in 1894, charging him with taking tea with a Christian. The suit went on for two years and caused bitterness. They wanted him (the witness) to be put out of caste. The Court ordered him to pay a small fine—about a shilling or sixpence. (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Darling.—That was about the price of the tea. (Laughter.)

The witness, in reply to further questions, said that he did not organize any gymnastic societies as alleged in the book, and he had never subscribed to one. He had not been connected with one except that he had been present at their sports as a spectator. At the time referred to he received no funds for propaganda. He had collected funds for a memorial and for industrial purposes. That was about 1900. There was no political purpose in it. He had collected for the national education fund in 1906. Trustees controlled that fund. No one who subscribed did so because of threats. He never asked anyone whom he attacked in his newspapers to subscribe.

THE TAI MAHARAJ CASE.

The Tai Maharaj case related to the will of Baba Maharaj. He was a Brahmin and was a great friend of his (the witness's). Adoption was very common among the Hindus. It was considered necessary for a man to have an heir for performing funeral rites and securing his proper habitat hereafter. That was the belief of every Hindu. An adopted child was considered to be capable of performing the ceremony. Baba Maharaj died in 1897. The testator expressed in his will the desire that a son should be appointed. A boy was adopted. He was about 18 years of age. That led to dissension. In 1901 an action was brought with regard to the second adoption. In subsequent proceedings in probate of the will he (the witness) was attacked and was prosecuted for perjury. He was convicted, but on appeal he was acquitted.

After the end of all these criminal proceedings he went on, in 1906, with the civil proceedings connected with the adoption. The High Court decided against him, and in 1915 the Privy Council set aside the judgment of the High Court and declared the adoption to be valid.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Then in both the civil and criminal proceedings you ultimately succeeded?—Yes.

Mr. Tilak said that he was one of five executors of the will. One of the other four was hostile. He (the plaintiff) was never indicted on any charge of corruption.

THE SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

The witness went on to refer to the Shivaji festival. He explained that Shivaji was a national hero. There was a controversy about the death of Afizul Khan, the Mahomedan leader. Some held one view of the incident, some another. He protested against the suggestion that Afizul Khan was "treacherously murdered" by Shivaji.

Mr. Justice Darling.—But all this happened a long time ago. Why not let it rest? What date was it?

The witness.—About 1688.

Sir John Simon.—About the date of the battle of the Boyne. (Laughter.)

Sir Edward Carson.—Which was not so recent as the battle of Walthamstow. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tilak, continuing, said that he had never agitated secretly, nor had he belonged to any secret political society or association. The murders took place on June 22, not 29th, as stated in "Indian Unrest." They were due to plague operations.

Mr. Justice Darling said that it was interesting that there was an article in "The Times" of that morning dealing with bubonic plague.

The witness went on to say that he was prosecuted for sedition because of articles already read. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. The Government remitted six months of that sentence, and he was released on certain conditions, one of which was that there was to be no demonstration in his honour on his release. Another condition was that the six months which were remitted should be added to any future sentence awarded him. He thought that they added that six months to his next sentence.

Mr. Justice Darling.—On your second conviction for sedition what sentence did you get?—Six years, and there was no remission. I was in prison from July, 1908, to June, 1914.

CROSS-EXAMIANTION.

Cross-xamined by Sir Edward Carson.—When did you last get out of prison?—June, 1914.

Sir Edward Carson.—Have you taken any proceedings in India to vinciate your character?—No.

Why did you come all the way to England to vindicate your character?—The book is read all over the Empire, and a decision of an English Court would have greater weight and be more effective in stopping the circulation of the book.

Do you remember being sentenced to six years' transportation?—Yes.

Was the Judge a native of India?—Yes.

Do you remember what the Judge said in summing up?—Yes.

Sir Edward Carson then read this passage, in which the Judge referred to the articles in the "Kesari":—

"They were seething with sedition; they preach violence; they speak of murders with approval; and the cowardly and atrocious act of committing murders with bombs not only meets with your approval, but you hail the advent of the bomb into India as if something had come to India for its good."

Did the Judge say that?—Yes.

Was that the reason why you took no proceedings in India to vindicate your character?—No.

Can you point to any passage in Sir Valentine Chirol's book which is more severe than that?—I complain of being associated with the murder.

Later, Sir Edward Carson asked the witness who the Goddess Kali was.

The witness was understood to say that she was the goddess of destruction and was the wife of someone who was the god of destruction.

Sir Edward Carson.—Between them, my Lord, they are the god and goddess of destruction.

The hearing was adjourned.—"The Times."

CHILDREN'S GARDEN PARTY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Photo by Fred Mitchell.

HELD ON THURSDAY EVENING.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The next Bengal Provincial Conference will be held at Mymensingh on 19th and 20th April during the Easter holidays.

The Jeseric which is in the port of Colombo is loading for Boston and New York 4,000 tons, of Ceylon produce, chiefly tea and plumbago.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN MYSORE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Mysore seem to take a pleasure in the appointment of any number of committees. The Medical Committee lately announced seems to be the result of the large number of deaths during the influenza outbreak.

The Government should have been convinced of the inadequacy of medical relief especially in the outlying parts of the Province.

The officers of the Government are not aliens and they should have known the requirements of the Province.

The Mysore University twice passed a resolution for the creation of a Medical Faculty, but their resolutions found no favour with the Government.

The appalling mortality must have roused the conscience of the slumbering Government, who have now begun to wipe their eyes and realise their sense of responsibility.

The malarial parts of the Province are the worst affected. Fevers especially malarial are prevalent. Fever hospitals are necessary in those parts. There are no maternity hospitals at all in the Province except one in each of the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. More maternity wards are necessary in the districts. Every hospital in the taluks should have in-patient wards. The pay of compounders and midwives must be increased. Funds must be found by curtailing superfluous departments for the proper equipment of the medical department. A Medical College must soon be opened in Bangalore.

The committee's recommendations will I am sure, come up for discussion at the April session of the Representative Assembly.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. SANJIVA RAO.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is a list of passenger's per S. S. Khiva (Capt. H. W. Potter, R. N. R.) sailing to-day for Marseilles and London.

Aftab Ahmed Khan Sahibzada, Mrs. B. C. Allen, Mr. A. H. G. Archibald, Mrs. Archibald, and 3 Children, Mr. and Mrs. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Bruton, I.C.S., Mrs. C. V. Bliss, and Son, Miss Cantipher, Capt. Lord Carnegie, Mrs. R. A., Cheale, Infant and Nurse, Mr. A. C. Clauson, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. J. V. Cooke, Mr. P. Cullinane, Rev. A. C. Curd, Mr. T. Davis, Mrs. D., Davies, Infant and Child, Mr. J. F. D'Souza, Mr. R. Feetham, Mrs. F. A. Hadow, Mr. Halliday, Osman, Mr. S. Halliwell, Mrs. Halliwell, Miss N. C. Hawkins, Mrs. W. B. G., Hawley, Child and Nurse, Mrs. T. S. Jobson, Mr. E. Klokow, Mr. J. B. Lloyd, Mrs. Lloyd, Child, Infant and Nurse, Mrs. MacDougall, and Child, Mrs. Mackenzie, Child, Infant and Maid, Sir John H. Marshall, C.I.E., Lady Marshall, Miss Marshall, and Governess, Sir Alex McRobert, Mrs. R. H., Middleton and 2 Children, Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Mrs. Pelly, Rev. J. F. Pemberton, Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. F. Pike, Mr. C. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Miss E. W. Rimington, Mrs. M. V. Robertson, Mr. J. R. Robson, Lady Sanderson, Mr. H. H. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe Master Simpson, Mrs. S. A. H. Sitwell, Sir Frank G. Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Right Hon. Lord Southborough, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Mr. H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mrs. Stephenson, Hon. Mr. Justice W. Teunon, The Hon. Joan, Thesiger, Mr. G. B. Thomason, Mr. G. Watson, Mrs. Watson, Infant, and 2 Children and Nurse, Mr. Jas, Whitelaw, Mrs. H. Wilberforce Bell, Maj-Genl. Sir G. Williams, Mrs. C. L. Witaker, Lt.-Col. W. and Mrs. Ward. Mr. P. Evans, Mrs. H. Bennett, Mr. W. F. Bentley, Mr. J. J. Lang, Mr. J. Barr, Mr. C. B. and Mrs. Bennett, 2 Children and Nurse, Mr. J. A. Jones, Lt.-Col. C. A. Lane, Mrs. Leslie, and 2 Children, Mrs. Stewart, Hope.

ISRAELITE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this Institution Mr. C. Mukerji will conduct a serious of Religion Classes in the Umarkhadi Branch commencing from Sunday the 2nd March 1919 at 11 a.m. (S. T.). Members with their friends are requested to attend.

FIRST THANA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Thana Sub-Divisional Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Kalyan willbe held at Kalyan to-morrow in the Sant Tukaram Theatre at 5 p.m. when Mr. Madhaorao Gosavi, will deliver a lecture on "The Necessity of District Conferences" and afterwards the question of holding the First Thana District Conference will be considered and then a Reception Committee will be formed.

COMMANDEERING BOATS FOR GERMAN PRISONERS.

INDIGUATION IN STRAITS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

In the Straits Legislative Council the following questions were asked by the Hon. Mr. Darbshire:—Is it a fact that two P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's steamers have just been withdrawn from the Straits passenger service by the order of the Home Government in order to provide accommodation for the Germans from Shanghai to Europe, and if so, will the Government despatch an urgent cable to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of the unofficial members of this Council demanding that this cruel and thoughtless order be at once countermanded.

The Hon. Mr. W. G. Maxwell read the following replies:—"The Government has received no official information on the subject. It, however, on the 15th instant received from the Singapore Agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company an intimation that they have received from Hongkong the following telegram dated the 14th instant:—

"The Admiralty have instructed the commanders of the Nore and Novara, each steamer required to convey 600 repatriated German women and children. Both ships must be available at Shanghai on the 1st March. All passenger accommodation required and berths are to be fitted at Shanghai for balance in between decks. We have telegraphed the Directors urgent via Bombay asking for confirmation. Will telegraph further particulars as soon as possible. Anticipate cargo space will be reduced accordingly."

Upon the receipt of this information his Excellency at once sent a very urgent telegram to the Secretary of State as follows:—"Am informed that the Admiralty have requisitioned the Nore and the Novara to repatriate Germans and all accommodation for British women and children cancelled. If this is correct it will cause intense public indignation. Straits booking by these ships mostly women and children with medical certificates. See my telegram of 12th February."

I may say that the first telegram that his Excellency sent to the Secretary of State on the subject of passenger accommodation for women and children was dated the 14th December and that it was sent at the request of the medical practitioners of the Malaya. His Excellency is prepared to send another telegram on behalf of this Council if it is the wish of honourable members that this should be done.

The Hon. Mr. Darbshire said the opinion on that side of the House was that they would be glad if another message were sent.

BOMBAY'S BAD ROADS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust that you will not deny me the courtesy of a little space in your valuable paper, when I ventilate the common grievance of the "kala admi." I strongly endorse the statement made by your correspondent "A Sufferer", about the worst conditions of the roads, where Indians reside. The Nishanpada Road, Samuel Street, the Dongri Street, and the Khadak Street, are in a tottering conditions and are seldom repaired. It is a great curse to the old and weak to tread on these roads. There are numerous pits of half or three-fourth feet deep and the condition is so bad that even a blind man can easily feel it. The victoriawallas grudge to come to these localities and whenever they do come they previously demand 4 to 6 annas more. I make bold to ask the Corporators of this Ward (Mandvi), whether they have ever cared for these roads. I look upon the new Corporators to do all they can to improve the worst condition of the roads and hope they will not neglect this grievance, just as the present Corporators seem to have done.

May I humbly and respectfully suggest to the new Corporators for B Ward to move a resolution asking the Commissioner to place before the Corporation, the figures showing all the taxes collected from each ward and the expenses incurred after each ward.

I trust these figures will convince the Corporators as to the care taken after Indian quarters and European quarters, i.e., Fort, Colaba, Malabar Hill side, etc.—Yours, etc.

RAJABALLY P. EBRAHIM.

Bombay, February 25.

HIGH PRICES OF KEROSINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir:—Will you please publish the following lines in an early issue of your esteemed paper?

It is once again noticed that the price of kerosine oil is enormously advancing daily inasmuch as to-day's rate for retail is As. 6 per bottle, while no oil carts are seen distributing oil for the last fortnight. Is the Controller aware of this fact, and if so, what steps has he taken to check the increase in price, as the present rate is just double of the one sanctioned by the Controller? It is now high time for the the Controller to intervene in the matter and try to bring it down to the standard rate.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. PARELKER.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

FREE READING ROOM FOR STUDENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology desires as to announce that a free reading room has been now opened by the Guild in rooms situated in the compound of Shet Morarji Gokuldas Devji's bungalow, near Kennedy Bridge, Chaupatty. It will be open to the public from 4 to 7 p.m., daily, Sunday excepted. The following journals are being kept on the reading room table: Textile Colorist, Dyer and Calico Printer, Society of Dyes and Colorists, Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, Journal of the Royal Society of Arts, Journal of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Journal of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Science and Industry.

Other scientific periodicals are expected to come in as a result of the practical sympathy of Guild members and others who are willing to loan them to the reading room committee for a stated period.

A study-class has been opened in connection with the activity which will be held by Mr. B. Das, every Saturday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), commencing from March 1st, 1919, the subject of his series of lectures being "Electricity and its progress in India."

"STAR CHAMBER" IN INDIAN ARMY.

AMAZING CASE OF COLONEL FORDYCE.

HIGH-HANDED BUREAUCRATIC DECISION.

"Truth" publishes the following regarding the amazing case of a S. and T. Colonel who was removed from his appointment at Rawalpindi for an "error of judgment" in defiance of the Indian Army Regulations which require that "a serious offence has been distinctly proved" before an officer can be dismissed or removed from his appointment.

The present time is by no means convenient for the ventilation of purely personal grievances; but I have been so much struck by a story of military injustice in India, communicated to me by the friends of the aggrieved officer, that I publish a brief statement of the facts in the hope that publicity may tend to right the wrong that has been done. The officer concerned—Colonel H. L. D. Fordyce, of the Indian Supply and Transport Corps—was in March, 1916, appointed Assistant Director of Supplies of the Rawalpindi Division. He was carrying on his duties with satisfaction to his superior officers when an anonymous letter from a contractor was received at Army Headquarters which reflected in some way on Colonel Fordyce's methods of purchasing supplies for the troops. The letter was referred to the Director of Supplies, who, without reference to Colonel Fordyce, formulated certain charges based on the contents of the letter, and these the Quartermaster-General sent down to General Bunbury, who was at that time in command of the Rawalpindi Division, requesting him to look into them. When General Bunbury received this communication, which was drawn up in the form of notes rather than of specific charges, he wrote to the Adjutant-General recommending that a statutory court of inquiry should be assembled under the Army Act to investigate the circumstances. Both Colonel Fordyce and his subordinate, Major Swinhoe, who was also concerned in the matter, wished this. The Commander-in-Chief, however, decided that a statutory court of inquiry was not necessary, and that the investigation could perfectly well be entrusted to General Bunbury, who had been Quartermaster-General at Simla for four years. Upon this General Bunbury, with the help of two administrative officers, who were entirely disinterested, made an exhaustive inquiry into the case, and not only exonerated Colonel Fordyce and the officers serving under him from any charges of irregularity, but reported in terms of approval and commendation of the action they had taken. General Bunbury's report was submitted to Army Headquarters on October 6, 1917, and in the Rawalpindi Command it was considered that the settled the matter, and that the Commander-in-Chief would endorse the proceedings of the general officer whom he had commissioned to investigate the case.

However, on November 22 the Adjutant-General was directed to write to General Dobell, who had meanwhile succeeded General Bunbury in command of the Rawalpindi Division, and inform him that Colonel Fordyce was to be removed from his appointment and placed on the unemployed list, not on account of the charges of which General Bunbury had exonerated him, but for an "error of judgment," in regard to the specific nature of which Colonel Fordyce is to this day completely in the dark. Colonel Fordyce again applied for a court of inquiry, but after the lapse of three months the Adjutant-General informed General Dobell that no court could be held, as "the orders of the Government of India" had already been taken, and the case disposed of by the Commander-in-Chief. In face of this high-handed bureaucratic decision there was nothing left for the unfortunate Colonel to do except to appeal, as permitted by regulation, to the Secretary of State, which he did by petition in May last, but up to the present date he has received no reply to his appeal except one to say it was "under consideration."

It does not seem necessary to say any more about the facts, seeing that there is no material dispute about them, and that the only serious allegation against Colonel Fordyce has been investigated and disposed of by a highly competent authority, the late Quartermaster-General in India. It comes to this: that Colonel Fordyce has been punished, not for irregularity of conduct, but for a supposed error of judgment, which is a matter of opinion, and which General Bunbury did not share with the Director of Supplies and Transport and the other advisers of Sir Charles Munro. I know the Indian Army regulations pretty well, and in Appendix 6 of Volume II. it is laid down that an officer shall not be dismissed or removed from his appointment except when "a serious offence has been distinctly proved." In this instance there has been no offence, and even if there had been an error of judgment, which as far as I can see there was not, it should have been dealt with by a caution instead of by the disciplinary punishment inflicted. How many officers among Colonel Fordyce's judges would now be holding their appointments at Simla if, for every mistake they had made during their service they had been placed on the unemployed list?

Whether Colonel Fordyce's appeal has ever reached the Secretary of State I do not know. My experience of Indian Army officers' petitions to the Secretary of State is that unless backed up by outside pressure they are about as worthless as appeals to the King under Section 42 of the Army Act. But I trust that what has been said above will lead Mr. Montagu to look into the case at once for himself, in which event I am confident that he will order Colonel Fordyce to be brought back on to the employed list and reinstated in the corps from which he has been so unjustly expelled.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER COMMISSION.

DISPUTE BETWEEN DEFENDANTS IMMATERIAL.

Suit No. 549 of 1919.

Binodiram Balchand a firm v. (1) J. A. Grant & Co., (2) F. Gaebele.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, to recover from the 1st defendants two sums of Rs. 1,71,644-10-6 and Rs. 1,36,763-4-9, for a declaration that the payment of these sums with interest was validly charged on the sailing ship Rabia Khatoon, and for the sale of the ship and the payment of the sale proceeds to the plaintiffs towards the satisfaction of their claim against the 1st defendants.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the 1st defendants.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. F. J. Coltman and Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the 2nd defendant.

On the 22nd day of December 1917 an agreement was entered into between the plaintiffs and the 1st defendants whereby the plaintiffs agreed to advance to the 1st defendants a sum not exceeding 5 lakhs of rupees against the security of freight contracts to be entered into by the 1st defendants for two steamers s.s. Selum and s.s. Satsuki Maru. The agreements were to be in force for four months and it provided that though the amount to be advanced was not at any one time to exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, the 1st defendants were to be entitled to repay and borrow up to the said limit several times during the currency of the agreement and that the plaintiffs were to be paid by the 1st defendants Rs. 1 lakh as commission in respect of the advances to be made by them. In pursuance of this agreement the plaintiffs advanced to the 1st defendants two sums of Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. On the 21st day of February 1918, two further sums of Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 10,000 were advanced by the plaintiffs to the 1st defendants, not under the agreement of the 22nd December 1917, but on a mortgage of the schooner Rebia Khatoon of which the 1st defendants were the owners And the unpaid balance of the previous loan was also secured on the Rabia Khatoon. A part of these advances had been repaid to the plaintiffs and the amounts for which the plaintiffs sued were the unpaid balance of these advances and the commission and interest due to the plaintiffs in respect of these advances. On the 6th March 1918, the Rabia Khatoon was chartered by the 1st defendants to the 2nd defendants and on the same di the 2nd defendants paid to the 1st defendants a sum of Rs. 50,000 as advance freight under the said charter. The 2nd defendants alleged that the charter party between them and the 1st defendants had been cancelled by mutual consent. They contended that they had a charge on the ship for the amount paid to them as advance freight and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to a priority over them in respect of the items of commission and interest on their advances. The 2nd defendants had filed a suit in the Calcutta High Court against the 1st defendants claiming a refund of the Rs. 50,000 paid by them as advance freight and seeking a declaration that the amount was validly charged on the ship Rabia Khatoon.

The 1st defendants admitted the advances made from time to time by the plaintiffs to them. They however, contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the whole sum of Rs. 1 lakh as commission as the plaintiffs had advanced only a sum of Rs. 3,50,000 under the agreement of 22nd December 1917. As against the 2nd defendants, the 1st defendants contended that the charter party had been wrongfully put an end to by the 2nd defendants, that, under the circumstances, the 2nd defendants were not entitled to recover from them the advance freight paid and that therefore they could have no lien or charge on the ship for the advance freight paid by them.

JUDGMENT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

His Lordship held that the plaintiffs were entitled to priority over the 2nd defendants in respect of their advances and interest thereon but not for the amount of the commission earned by them. His Lordship further held that plaintiff was entitled to the full commission of Rs. 1 lakh. His Lordship declined at that stage to go into the disputes between the 1st and 2nd defendants. There was a decree for the plaintiffs for the amounts claimed against the 1st defendants. The ship was ordered to be sold and the net sale proceeds to be applied in payment of the amounts due to the plaintiffs and charged on the ship.

Solicitors for the parties: Tyabji Dahyabhai & Co., Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, and Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS)

In Re Indian Cos' Act—Little and Co, In Re Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. The Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, J S D 3-2-19.

558-03—M B Chothia, Jamnabai widow Faizullabhai Heptulla and ors, Parties concerned, Ch S D 10-2-19.

775-05 and 558-03—Mulji and Tha, Jamnabai widow Messrs Mulji and Khambatta Appellants v Gulabchand Manilal Parties concerned, Ch S D 11-2-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1790-18—Payne and Co., Shamji Gordhandas and Co., v. The Hind Co-operative Stores, Ld., Hiralal Th. and Co., Part Heard 24-2-19. To be called on at 3-30 p.m.

1764-18—Mehta D and L, Tribhowandas Bhimji a firm v Mohanlal Harjiwandas Bhimji and Co, Part heard 14-2-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

129-19—Ard H D and Co., Dayalal Motichand and anr v. Govind P. Damania, Payne and Co. for trial of a Preliminary issue.

226-19—Bhai K & G, Chhotalal Lallubhai a firm v Ratilal Shankerlal a firm, Mulji and Tha.

272-19—Merwanji K and Co., Tahirally Moolla Noorbhoy and anr v. Ebrahimji Sallemanji Motiwalla and ors Mehta D and L Payne and Co.

345-19—Puranand and Co, Madhowji Govindji v. Morarji Goculdas a firm Jam R and D.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

In the Indian Arbn Act IX of 1899—Mehta D and L Messrs Vallabhdas Dossabhoy v Babulal Jaynarayan Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shameuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs T Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr. Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

433-18—Captain and V, Poorbai widow v Dhunji Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhim and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

120-16—Payne and Co, Akberally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Essoofally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

1184-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhugwandas v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

654-18—Mehta D and L, Narbadashanker Harjiwan Joshi v Goswami Shri Bradumanlalji Murlidharji Maharaj, Mulla and M.

596-18—Patell and Ez, Doongerseydas Nevatia alias Ramchandra v Durgadutt Sawalka a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

S C Ct 454/837-18—Harilal Nathoobhai v Rewashanker Madhowji and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1000-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Joravarmal Raymal a firm v Messrs K H Kayani and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

555-18—Manch & N, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Rahimtulla Gangji and ors, Edg G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OP A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

1394-16—Jehangir and S, Bai Banubai and ors v Samsuddin Tajbhai and ors, Little and Co, Kharas and Co, J O 13-8-17.

LONG CAUSES.

1035-17—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Chapsee Munsee, Capt and V.

1541-18—Surveyor and Co, Lukhmidas Mulji v Ranchuldas Purshotam and Co a firm.

398-18—Madh K and Ch, Bhukandas Govindji a firm v Maganlal Kalianji a firm, Ragh N and Co.

485-16—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mulkhetyar v C Vorhaid and Co a firm and anr, Mulla and M.

1452-18—Khandvalla and Co, Ramchandra Baboo v Bhagoobai.

639-18—Wadia G and Co, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v Ardeshir Pherojshaw Patell, Unwalla P and P.

695-18—Pandia and Co, Shamji Vithaldas v Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

696-18—Malvi M R and Co, Khetsidas Rambakhas and ors v Nagarmal Jainarayen, Jam R and D.

770-18—Dastur and Co, Batbashaw Maganbhoy Doctor v Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam, Payne and Co.

691-18—Dastur and Co, Messrs Bunani and Co a firm v J A Grant and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

575-18—M B Chothia, Haji Ahmed Moti Lukhani a firm v Oomer Haji Abba Sucoor, Mer K and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A. (ATTORNEY)

306-19—Mulla and M, Messrs Chhotalal Lalloobhai a firm v Messrs G P Seth and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co. 30-1-19.

376-19—Mehta D and L, Messrs Hurgovandas Chhaganlal a firm v Jesanghbhai Mohanlal and ors, 4-2-19.

437-19—Mans H M and Co, Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Govindram Vallabhram a firm, Khandvalla and Co, 10-2-19.

488-19—Patell and Eze, Uderam Premsukhdas a firm v Shambhunath Narotamdas a firm, Merwanji K and Co. 13-2-19.

521-19—Malvi M R and Co, Harshadrai and Co a firm and anr v Suagadas Brijmohan a firm, Madh K and Ch, 17-2-19.

539-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Fulchand Nathumal a firm v Messrs Ambalal Bhagwandas a firm, 18-2-19.

544-19—Vachha and Co., Messrs Rameshwardas Goverdhandas a firm v Messrs Rambhagatdas Surajbhai a firm, Purnand and Clubwalla, 18-2-19.

549-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Jadhraj Suchiram a firm v Messrs Sha Tricumlal Mulchand a firm, Mans H M and Co, 20-2-19.

550-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Hirji Ramji a firm v Messrs Mehta and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, N C Dalal.

553-19—Madhavji K and Ch, Sohansing Madansingh a firm v Rattiram Lachmandas a firm, 20-2-19.

558-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Messrs Lachminarayen Gangadhar a firm, Ardesher H D and Co, 20-2-19.

559-19—Jamshedji R and D, Premji Narranji and Co a firm v Vallabhdas Rowji and anr, 20-2-19.

560-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Messrs Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin and Desai, 20-2-19.

562-19—Motichand and D, Messrs Madhavji Dayal and Co a firm v Messrs C Nagardas Manilal a firm, 20-2-19.

570-19—Bhimji and Co, Messrs K K Motichand and Co a firm v Messrs M H Maddonji and Co a firm, Jamshedji R and D, 21-2-19.

571-19—Jamshedji R and D, Sha Chhaganlal Premchand v Mathuradas Morarji, 21-2-19.

573-19—Mehta D and L, Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker a firm v Goculdas Walji a firm, N C Dalal, 21-2-19.

583-19—Mulji and Tha, Uttamram Maganlal and Co a firm v Cawasji Framji and Co a firm, 24-2-19.

589-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinnanath and Hemraj a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ismail a firm, 24-2-19.

596-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinnanath and Hemraj a firm v Ebrahim Haji Ismail and anr, 24-2-19.

597-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Choonilal Madanlal a firm v Messrs Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm, Vachha and Co, 24-2-19.

602-19—Mulji and Tha, Dinanath and Hemraj a firm v Haji Ahmed and Co a firm and anr, 24-2-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

1670-18—Merwanji K and Co, M M Wadia v B Durgadutt, Motichand and D, 24-2-19.

70-18—Vachha and Co, Pandurang B Pathak v V Pathak and ors, Parties concerned, 25-2-19.

1779-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Jaswantlal Vadilal a firm v C andulal Parbhudas a firm, M B Chothia, 25-8-19.

812-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm v Messrs Maniram Radhakisson a firm, Khandvalla and Co, 25-2-19.

1514-18—Malvi M R and Co, Meghji Venichand a firm v Jamnadas Rajaram and ors, Soonderdas and Co, 26-2-19.

LIST B (COUNCIL)

In Re Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Mehta D and L, Bhaishanker Moolji v Vamalidas Pragji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Pandia and Co, Notice 1-2-19.

1672-18—Mulji and Tha, Bhimji Motiji a firm v Bheotaji Bhoormal a firm, Ragh N and Co. 11-2-19.

1081-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Kurpal Hursey and Co v Messrs Tarachand Ghanshamdas, Motichand and D, 14-2-19.

1429-17—Chitnis M and K, Chandbibi, alias Noorbibi v Noor Mahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porebundri and ors, Parties concerned, J O 15-2-19.

258-19—Shroff and D, F W Holden v Mahomedalli Noorbhoy and anr a firm, Payne and Co, Jamshedji R and D, 15-2-19.

516-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chandulal Shivlal a firm v Chotalal Kushaldas a firm, Bhai K and G, J O 18-2-19.

12-18—Jamshedji R and D, Essabhai Shaik Hiptoolla v Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi and ors, Parties concerned, 18-2-19.

1304-19—Mer K and Co, Abdul Hoosein Tyaballi v Vohra Miya Saheb Jivabhoy Cumrudin and ors, Parties concerned, 18-2-19.

13-19—Manchershaw and N, Lalji Devraj and Co a firm v Essabhai Lalji, Payne and Co, 18-2-19.

1718-19—Payne and Co, Dayalal Makanji Zaveri v Yusuf Ismail, Edgelow G W and Co, 18-2-19.

639-18—Unwalla P and P, Langley Billimoria and Co a firm v A P Patel, Wadia G and Co, 19-2-19.

1347-18—Little and Co, Messrs Narrotam Hemraj Bros a firm v Hormusji Hirjibhoy Wadia and ors, Mulla and M. 20-2-19.

688-17—Ard H D and Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and ors, Parties concerned, 18-2-19.

586-18—Dikshit M and K, Lilavanti a minor v Bai Amba widow, G B Pandya, N C Dalal, 18-2-19.

563-18—Khandvalla and Co, Madhowji Thaver v Kashibai widow, Jamshedji R and D, 24-2-19.

443-17—Soonderdas and Co, J V Padamsey and Co v C C P Syndicate Ltd, 24-2-19.

1018-18—Rustomji and G, Haribhai Jorabhai Patel v Moosa Haji Cassam, Shroff and D, J O 28-1-19.

1045-18—Danhtary F and D, Gulabrai Ahmed and Co a firm v Cunniram Jankilal a firm, Hiralal Th and Co, 25-2-19.

O S 332-19—Ardshir H D and Co, Minocher Kaikhsaru Jahuli v Maneckbai widow, Unwalla P and P, 1-2-19.

O S 529-19—Merwanji K and Co, Rahimbhai Mowanji and anr v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co, 18-2-19.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY COTTON MERCHANT.

RUBBISH COTTON SOLD AS 'CAMBODIA.'

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettigara, and Inspector Barodia charged Suganmal Sujanmal, a cotton merchant in Palladam, with cheating and dishonestly inducing P. Chrystal and Company of Bombay to deliver Rs. 8,000 to the National Bank of India and inducing the Bombay Cotton Company to deliver Rs. 15,000 against railway receipts in respect of 43 and 50 bales respectively rubbish cotton, by falsely representing the same as fine machine-ginned Cambodia cotton.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji was for the prosecution, and Mr. De Cruz and Mr. D'Souza defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that the accused used to buy only rubbish cotton from a place called Virudupati by sending his agent Pereira there. The latter happened to be the agent of Ralli Brothers at Virudupati. The accused opened correspondence with three different firms in Bombay—P. Chrystal & Co., The Bombay Cotton Company and Gill & Company...and sent them samples of Cambodia machine-ginned cotton, and asked them to allow him to draw hundis against them up to 60 or 75 per cent. of the value of the goods consigned to them; he subsequently got an advance of Rs. 15,000 from the Bombay Cotton Company on or about the 16th August against railway receipts for 50 bales. The consignment on arrival in Bombay was found to be rubbish cotton.

DEFENCE PLEA.

When the Company found that it was rubbish cotton, they at once wired to the accused charging him with fraud and dishonesty. The accused's reply was that he had said from the beginning that he did not know the quality of the cotton shipped and that his agent at Virudupati had sent the cotton. He, however, asked that the rubbish cotton might be sold at the best rate possible and agreed to pay the difference in price. However it was unsaleable. A similar consignment sent to Gill & Co., having been discovered to contain rubbish was refused by them, and they declined to make any advance on the railway receipt in respect of the consignment. The accused then offered the same railway receipt to Chrystal & Co., representing that it was fine Cambodia cotton and induced them to advance him Rs. 8,000 through the Bank. When, however, Chrystal & Co. found out the quality of the cotton in the consignment they stopped a further advance.

The Bombay Police subsequently seized the books and correspondence in the accused's office at Palladam which would show that the accused had purchased the two lots of 43 bales and 50 bales of rubbish cotton knowing the same to be such.

The case was then adjourned.

INSANITARY ARTHUR ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir:—I shall feel obliged by your inserting the following few lines in your valued journal at an early date.

The accumulated water just in front of the Arthur Road Hospital is smelling so awfully since last week that every passer-by is obliged to hold the handkerchief to his nose for a space of more than 100 yards from the ditch. It is extremely surprising to note that this insanitary condition has escaped the notice of the hospital authorities as well as the medical men visiting the hospital daily. It is disgusting to remind the Health Department every now and then to remove such causes which are highly injurious to the public health. I would like to request the City Fathers and Dr. Turner to visit the aforesaid place.

Will the Health Department try to adopt immediate measures to remove the said nuisance altogether by filling in the ditch at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. PARELKER.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

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20 pcs. knitted sport coat	15 0 „	20 to 40 „
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50 pairs white silk stockings, double heel & top	6 4 „	7-8 per pair
5 pcs. patty coat (striped)	11 8 each.	17 each
50 pcs. Demcene Gold Cigarette cases	3 „	5 „
30 pcs. cotton striped shirts	3 „	4-8 „
75 pairs white & black cotton stockings	15 0	pair. 1-4 to 1-12 per pair
Cotton crepe in nice shades	9 0	per yd. 12 per yard.
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150 pcs. remnant silks, cotton crepes & cotton voile, etc., at very reduced prices.		
20 pairs cotton crepe Night suits	3 4	per pair. 4-8 per pair.
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LIBERAL UNITY.

SIR. J. SIMON ON THE POSITION OF COALITIONISTS.

Sir John Simon, speaking on "Liberal Unity" at the fortnightly luncheon at the National Liveral Club, on January 22nd, referred to the position of the Coalition Liberals in the Government. The result of Liberal standing against Liberal at the last election, of the strife which Mr. Asquish had described as "not only fractricidal but suicidal," was that in the new Parliament, the Tories commanded an absolute majority. The position of a Liberal who depended for support on Tory votes was not a very easy one and they felt no particular envy for Liberals so situated.

VICTORY FOR LIBERAL IDEAS.

They were, Sir John proceeded, now at the end of a long war, the most desperate and the most fateful in our history. The war was a war for the victory of Liberal ideas and now that it had been proved that there was more in Liberal ideas than had ever been dreamed of in Prussian philosophy they felt that the chief need, in view of the anxious times before the country was the steady and sturdy application of Liberal principles at home.

A free Parliament, a free Press, the abolition of restrictions on commerce, the restoration of civil liberties, the establishment of self-government in Ireland, free military service, and Free Trade—here where causes in which all Liberals could combine, and which could only be won by a combination—in alliance, he hoped, with Labour—of all who were sincerely Liberal. It would not be very long before all who were prepared to prove their Liberalism would have to declare themselves. The period which followed a great war was bound to be a testing time, and he would beg his fellow Liberals to apply no other test than this—"A Liberal is a man or woman who is prepared to fight for Liberal things." Sir John did not care whether he held a Coalition ticket as long as he meant to travel in the Liberal train, and as long ago he was prepared to pull the communication cord and brave the wrath of the guard if he found the train going the wrong way.

CALL TO COALITION LIBERALS.

After referring to the Protectionist deputation which recently waited upon the President of the Board of Trade, Sir John said they looked to the Liberals in the House of Commons to point to the true methods by which our national finances might be restored and the level of industrial comfort maintained and raised. With regard to the question of putting into practical shape the rather nebulous outline of social reform which formed part of the outfit of the orthodox at the election, it still remained true that they could not get land reform or housing reform on temperance without a struggle, in which very powerful forces would be ranged against them. They counted on the Liberals in the Coalition to show when these conflicts arose that they were Liberals in creed as well as in name.—The "Daily News."

FUTURE OF KHALIPHATE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Under-Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.

Sir,—A public mass meeting of the Musalmans of Jaunpur was held on Friday the 14th February, 1919, and it passed the following resolutions which it has authorised and requested me as its president, to forward to you for favour of bringing them to the notice of his Excellency the Viceroy.

That this assembly of the Musalmans of Jaunpur feels it necessary to assert strongly that the matter of Kaliphate is purely a religious question for consideration of the Musalmans only, that no nation other than Musalmans, under the tenets of Islam, can interfer in this matter, and in the opinion of the Musalmans none except the present Sultan of Turkey, can be the Kaliph of the Musalmans, and that any interference in this matter by any none-Muslem will be against the religious feelings of Musalmans and Muslems' religious law.

That this assembly acknowledging the fact that religious toleration is the foundation of our alligiance and expressing its loyalty to the King-Emperor, desires to state that it is an unchangeable command that the Islamic countries in general and Holy Places including Constantinople in particular, should remain closely bound with Kaliph's throne, accordingly, under this command this meeting emphatically asks the British Government to exert its influence on the Peace Conference for the restoration, with their prewar status, of these countries to the Sultanul-Meazzam which have been taken from him during the war, otherwise, no Peace can satisfy the Musalmans.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) MOULANA,
Molvi Mohamed Qayem Sahib.

Jaunpur, Feb. 22, 1919.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the letter of "Simpleton" of to-day's issue, apparently the latter has chosen his nom-de-plume only too well. May I ask this gentleman (beg pardon, I ought to have said soldier) if he and others have really carefully considered the stupendous task that faces our Government in the demobilization of our overseas forces? There are plenty of reasons—I have them myself—for wishing to go home, but there are also "ditto" why a man should stay if required.

I freely admit that there are numerous disadvantages to be contended with whilst in the service, but, having once taken the oath, I feel in duty bound to carry through with my portion of the contract thus entered into. Why do not other men try to view the present situation in the same light? They would then find life much more comfortable. It is no intention of mine to try to raise a controversy through the medium of "The Chronicle", but I think that "Simpleton" and others would do well to remember that we cannot all go at once. What about the M. A. D.? What is to happen to the accounts of all the boys still in Mesopotamia? How would they view all this grumbling? Besides the men employed on their accounts are far better off than if they were still with their Regiments, doing guards, fatigues, aye, and pack-drill. Therefore I say, be men—keep to your oath and doubtless before many months are past, all who gave up everything for freedom's sake, will find themselves reinstated in the Homeland.—Yours, etc.

FED UP, BUT STILL A PATRIOT.
Poona, Feb. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter in your issue of the 21st instant by "Commonsense" allow me to make the following remarks—

In the first instance when reading this article, any person with the average amount of commonsense, will ask why the "state" into which the Military Accounts are alleged to have got into, should be made public property. Personally I gather that the main idea of the letter was simply to bring to the notice of the public the fact that the authorities were underestimating his abilities. We have many of these "brainy" individuals on the staff of the M. A. D. unfortunately, and if only they were to get "stuck" into the work which has to be done and not waste their time in making such childish complaints we might perhaps stand some chance of getting this work completed and in consequence assist in an early demobilization.—Yours, etc.

CHIPFOUR CLERK.

Poona, 22nd Feb.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Reference the letter by "Commonsense" in your Monday's issue, I would like to point out a few facts to your contributor.

The Military Accounts Department is not a young department in any sense of the word, although "Commonsense" may have met it for the first time just lately, as, an M.A.D. has been in India (as an equivalent to the Army Pay Corps) longer than I care to remember, and I have some service. Your correspondent then goes on to state: "It has taken three months to arrive at its present state of efficiency", then immediately avers that "the soldier-clerks do not back up their chief", where does the efficiency come in?

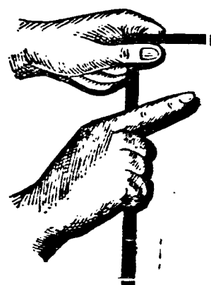
It must be the soldier-clerks who are meant, as it is then stated that O/C Companies (which I presume also means Units) detailed men who were not competent for this particular work. Yet within three months, they become efficient! Now we are told that "luckily" there are hundreds of men of "high standing", "men that matter." Personally in my own office of some hundreds strong, I have not found a Lipton, a D. A. Thomas, or a Sassoon, but probably I have too much "Army Rut" to notice them.

I would suggest that your correspondent makes himself known personally to the Chief and offers his services specially in going round the various offices sorting out the "sheep" from the "goats", or, in other words, the "men who matter" from the "idlers and wasters", and if this is going to get the job finished any quicker, I am sure he will earn the enduring thanks of all soldier-clerks and.—Yours etc.,

TIME EXPIRED.

Poona, Feb. 22.

OPPORTUNITIES [illegible] AND OLD MERCHANTS IN INDIA



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BANDRA MUNICIPAL TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Bandra Municipality has introduced some new taxes which are so far not yet known to the public in general, for no notice was given about their introduction, and some of the poor people who had to pay were surprised at the demand and are wondering what other heavy taxes will be levied by the Bandra Municipality and thus to overburden the already heavily burdened landowners, houseowners, and the poor people.

It is high time that the Bandraites formed an Association to protest against such doings of the Municipality and have them remedied.

To quote one instance. In the year 1914 there were Toll Fees existing in several places, i.e., at Andheri, Santa Cruez, and at Mahim. These are now removed by Government to the great consolation of poor people who bring their fodder and firewood from their relatives in Malad, Goregaum, etc., but it is now surprising to learn that the Bandra Municipality has saddened the poor people by levying a tax of annas twelve per cart of fodder and firewood whereas the Government Toll Fee was only annas four. The imposition of this tax is too heavy a burden and it should either be cancelled or revised.

I am also informed by the wood merchants who bring firewood to sell at Danda Shore and Koliwada Shore that they cannot sell at cheaper rates because they have to pay this new Municipal tax which did not exist before, i.e., to pay to the Bandra Municipality annas six per each Khandy. They therefore would prefer to take the wood to Bombay rather than pay such heavy taxes to the Municipality at Bandra.

On enquiries I learn that such heavy taxes do not exist in Bombay, Coorla, Thana, Kalian and other places where there are Municipalities. There a nominal tax is levied by Government as Customs dues. But worst of all I learn that after paying such heavy taxes the Municipality does not render proper services to the public as required.

As regards watering the roads I am told that the main roads and some others are at times watered but those beyond St. Andrew's Church at Chimbai are left to the mercy of monsoons, which also play their pranks. In order to throw dust in the eyes of the Bandra public some red mud and gutter powder is sprinkled on roads and watered, and after that nothing more is done unless a complaint is made to the Municipality. As to sweeping of roads, the system prevailing in Bandra is very curious. Some Halalcore boys and girls and some old men are employed to do the work, but the playful boys and girls, do not only sweep the dirt from the surface of the roads but sweep out even the red mud put by the Municipality so that by sweeping every day the roads revert again to their original state thus entailing extra expense to the Municipality which is easily recovered from the ratepayers by an increase in old taxes or levying new taxes.

In the villages I am informed there are no roads but bylanes and these bylanes are also swept by those boys and girls employed by the Municipality in such a way that clouds of dust are raised, so that all the houses on the sides of the lanes with valuable furnitures and fixtures become full of dust and even the persons living inside have to swallow the dust. The state of affairs in turn ties the labour and domestic difficulties of the poor people who have to keep their Houses clean as they cannot employ servants.

The cesspools in the villages are a very great nuisance to the public, passersby, tenants and the neighbours. The Municipality charges the owners monthly fifteen annas and in some cases Rs. 1-14-0, but the accumulated water is not removed regularly, until complaints are made to the Municipality and even then a few buckets of water are removed sometimes after a week or a fortnight or even longer thus becoming nurseries for breeding mosquitoes and endangering public health, with dirty smell, and often sleepless nights. The members of the Municipality once they are elected and obtain seats in the Municipality, take little or no interest in the villages and those who take interest lose heart because they find themselves in the minority.

I would suggest that all the ratepayers of Bandra should form an Association by uniting together and at the time of elections for the respective wards vote only for such men who will watch the interests of poor ratepayers or will inform them about the doings of the Municipality before final resolutions are passed by it.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was much amused by "Only a Tommy's" contribution to your esteemed journal, re. the treatment by officers, and Civvice of the soldiers at Poona, and their exclusion from Empress Gardens at certain times.

Tommy's own conduct towards those under him is very considerate and gentlemanly? When does he address an Indian other than with terms of abuse? Does he always treat Tongawallas well? Sir, when "Tommy" practises what he preaches he will then be now be treated with the consideration his own exam; le justifies.—Yours, etc.,

"ANOTHER TOMMY."

Poona, Feb. 26.

Dawn: Not Day.

BY THE RIGHT HON. C. F. G. MASTERMAN.

n the most popular play in London itarism appears swaggering and mphant, says the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. terman, writing in the "Daily News." is assailed by nation after nation, each nging up fresh forces against his horrid s. Finally he is brought down, defeat- with utter destruction. The Angel of ace descends to replace his reign; and chimes of New Year bells ring out the usand years of war and ring in the usand years of peace. And the audience er, as they are cheering similar senti- nts all over America and Western rope. And all men hope that the Gold- Age has returned, and are a little im- tient that the Congress of the "Elder atesmen" at Paris have not already ar- nged for that Age to be inaugurated. But it is necessary to remember, and to member again, that we are living in awn, not Day. And the Dawn comes t with the blithe tranquillity and quiet a Summer sunrise, but with black clouds retched across the whole horizon, from neath which appears the flare of an gry sun. Peace has its miseries no less an war. Peace after any war finds its series often for the moment intensified ace after such a war as this—with such estruction of the flower of human life and ll the means of subsistence as the world as never seen before—is a Peace which ill be accompanied by loss and ruin such s the war itself has never yet produced.

In the first year of the Peace probably nore human beings will die than in any ear of the war. They will die by more ainful deaths, and the majority of them will be women and children. The problem efore the Peace Conference is not the uffering of Europe. It is the survival of Europe. And that survival will be accomplished but hardly, if at all.

The World of Revolution.

A bitter wind is blowing out of the East, whence all assaults upon the European civilisation have come. Only limited draughts of it have yet penetrated the regions west of the Rhine, disturbed the waters round England and lightly lifted the pebbles of the shore. But it is blowing furiously over East, westward. It has uprooted faith in Governments, set a new confusion, offered a universe transformed to millions who have served in the war or suffered from the war. Let us hope that some apprehension of its force and fury may penetrate through the corridors of the Quai d'Orsay, intruding even into the splendours of the Salle de l'Horloge itself at such times as the Elder Statesmen are assembled there to decide the future of the world.

For let us look for a moment upon the aspect of the world to-day, and see indeed what barrier can be opposed to the progress of the tempest. Imagine us proceeding from the Atlantic eastward over the tortured body of this old Europe. We should proceed at first over that section of the pleasant land of France, unchanged, and rejoicing (as she has reason to rejoice) at the magnificence of the victory and the utter destruction of her enemies. But these quiet peasant homes are mourning over a million dead,—the flower of the nation. What will be the verdict on present society conditions there when the armies return?

And thence we suddenly plunge into a landscape of hell, where it appears as if a devil's plough had passed over the scarred and tormented land. Towns have been fossed away, villages blotted out, mines rendered useless for perhaps ten years; foul ground, rotting obscene fragments of man and his handiwork, alone attest that man once was there. It is a huge chaos of once fair homes and pleasant countryside; the only peaceful elements are the vast cemeteries of the dead, where the grasses wave over those who rest in peace.

The Debacle.

We should pass from this destruction next over a land where nothing seems to have been destroyed. From a surface view the large and little towns, the fields and forests, and trim villages remain inviolate. But amongst these seeming securities, a ruin is taking place far more desolating in the spiritual world than the material ruin of Eastern France. Germany has suffered the greatest defeat of any nation since the destruction of Carthage. Her weapons of war, on which she trusted, have perished; and behind her ramparts, when they collapsed, there was found to be—nothing: nothing but a rabble of half-starved people, writhing in the misery of humiliation and despair. Her armies have disappeared. Her enemies occupy the fairest and richest of her provinces. Her great Fleet, which was fourteen years in building, lies supine in British harbours, or is occupied by British sailors in her own. Her Emperors and Kings, Archdukes and Princes, all the remnants of the "chivalry" of the Middle Ages, which delighted in war, have vanished like a dream when one awaketh. She has no power of existence, except by the tolerance of her enemies; who take her arms and munitions from her as they please, ordering her, now to smash to pieces all submarines in course of building, now to surrender her locomotives which can alone move food, now her agricultural implements which alone can enable her to produce food at home. Her future seems hopeless. To-day the people are starving, unemployment is rampant, finance is in chaos. To-morrow she will be commanded to surrender much of her home territory which she has regarded as German. She will be compelled to abandon all her colonies.

She will start trading with a hostile world. What wealth she is permitted to acquire will in the main be swept away from her to pay indemnities. A Commission has been appointed by the Allies to decide how great is the cost of the war and how much of this can be recovered from her. The idea appears to be to take away from her all but enough to prevent her throwing up the sponge and deciding that death or foreign domination were more preferable than to live for ever working for other men. I am not criticising the terms of armistice or the ultimate terms of peace. Germany appealed to the arbitrament of war. She has chosen the sword, and by the sword she may perish. She is drinking of the wine-cup of the wrath of God. And she is destined to drink it to the dregs.

So we pass eastward into further war-scarred territories, into countries which have been ravaged by alien armies in advance, and equally ravaged by these armies in retreat. Poland has its industrial wealth destroyed, its crops and forests burnt, its young children—a whole new generation either dead or growing up in maimed and crippled life. It is dependent upon the charity of Europe for the day to day supply of food. Its demands for territory alter equally day by day; now spreading out like the amœba into a huge Eastern Empire absorbing masses of other races; now contracting like the amœba into a very modest Polish Republic. It has some twelve warring parties, each demanding that the State of Kingdom or Empire is to be of the dimensions and Constitutions which it approves: fighting each other, fighting the intruding Bolshevik from the East, all in a country which is itself one huge graveyard. Farther south Austria-Hungary is dissolved into many competing, jealous, and confused nationalities, each hating each other, each trying to grab territory for itself, each lacking in food and material of industry, all united in the persecution of one nation, which in Eastern Europe in desolution finds no friend. I feel obliged to combat the prevalent optimism, tone and substance of a speech delivered recently in London by one with particular sources of knowledge. We are not allowed by the censorship, which is still strict, to know the details of things happening in Central Europe. In Poland, in Ruthenia, in Czecho-Slovakia massacres and pogroms occur every day. The self-determination of these young and healthy nations means the extermination of the peoples they do not like If this happens now, when they hope everything from the Peace Conference and are on their good behaviour, what will happen when the Peace Conference is over?

A Land of Unrest.

And eastward from Poland we journey into an uncertain jumble of uncertain States, bearing names like Lithunia, Esthonia, and the rest. Here law and order is absent, famine stalks abroad unchecked, and the chief impression is of armed bands of men, lost in great forests and marshes, struggling against each other blindly in the darkness for the plunder of village and town for food. It is the condition of the early Middle Ages after the fall of the Roman Empire: when society had fallen in pieces and the long night begun.

And here we can end our journey looking eastward into the darkness and confusion which once was a Russia stretched over half Europe and half Asia from the Baltic to the Pacific. Of this enormous land to-day we know for certain only two things. The one is that here is fermenting a force and creed which the ruling classes of Western Europe dread more than fire or plague: that "Bolshevism" which has on its side to-day the two strongest of all Revolutionary forces—Huger and Cold. The other is that in these dark forests and steppes and all up the frozen rivers misery and terror are the dominant rulers, in darkness which shows no glimmer of a dawn; in which the man who has the most right to-day to speak with authority, estimates that before the year is over famine and the postilence which follows the famine will take toll of at least ten million dead.

The wind blows differently in these different lands. Where hunger and cold are prevalent, despair and hatred of all rulers and Kings and Governments and rich men riot in sheer destruction. In other places it appears as a vast unrest. Labour refusing again to the battened under hatches, demanding more adequate share of such good things as life can give; to others as an intellectual upheaval, human reason is tormented, confronting a present without explanation and a future without hope. The wind blows where it listeth. It stirs up stagnant tracts of man's activities. No nation will escape from it. People call some phases of it Bolshevism, others Social Democarcy or Anarchy, others (in its more gentle forms) Labour unrest. But in some form or other it transcends all boundaries and all seas and oceans. It is a gigantic upheaval of the human soul. If rightly directed it may prove at the last to have made a cleaner and juster form of society. If wrongly directed it may bring present civilisation crashing to the ground; even if, like blind Samson, such fall involves its own destruction.

A High Resolve.

And what is the conclusion? This. Only a League of Nations can save Europe from destruction. If the Congress separates without the setting up of some working League—not a Congress of Vienna or a Hague Conference or a Concert of Europe—the alternative Internationalism will sweep all its careful schemes into nothing. Cynicism—even common-sense—may argue its impossibility All arguments of the Old World may be advanced against it. But those who advance such arguments have not realised that the Old World has gone for ever. All things have become new. Nothing can bring back the Old Diplomacies, the Balances of Power, the keeping up of armaments, each declaring themselves to be "defensive" only. While they discuss distributions of territory or militarist dogma, the ground is trembling under their feet. The League of Nations is not only necessary to prevent the suicide of humanity in some future war. It is necessary to prevent the suicide of humanity after this war. The house is on fire. There is no other exit. The critic points out the dangers of this way of escape. Here is a parapet difficulty to cross. Here is a buttress which may hurl you downwards to destruction. "Here is a worm-eaten ladder, which may break under your feet." "But the house is burning?" "Yes." "And there is no other exit?" "No." "Then, in the name of God, go forward."

Such, indeed, appears the determination of President Wilson in his speech of last Saturday to the Peace Conference in Paris, It is the noblest piece of eloquence, in dignity of phrase, in beauty and simplicity of style, in challenge to high endeavour, since the Gettysburg oration. There is something, indeed, easily read between the sentences of weariness beause of the greatness of the way. There is something accompanying this weariness of unconquerable resolve. "I hope that when it is known that we have adopted this principle of the League of Nations, and mean to work out that principle in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load of anxiety from the hearts of men everywhere." These men (the American soldiers) came as Crusaders, not merely to win the war, but to win a cause . . . And I, like them, must be a Crusader for these things, whatever it costs."

CHAPRA RUNS AGROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The steamer Chupra which left Kidderpore docks last night, carrying demobilised troops for England unfortunately ran aground at Panchpara and was forced to return to the docks this morning. It is understood that the vessel will be surveyed before setting out on her voyage.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A meeting of members and their friends took place yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael presiding.

The election of the following 41 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. K. K. Chakravarty, Dacca; Mr. W. de Zwart, Medan, Sumatra; Major E. A., Arthur, Mesopotamia; the Principal, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; Capt. C. Benson, A.D.C., Bombay; Capt. E. A. Goldie, M.C., I.M.S., Mesopotamia; Lt.-Col. R. W. C. Keays Mesopotamia; his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, D.S.O., G.C.I.E., Bombay; Capt. C. E. M. Judge, Delhi; Lt.-Col. W. R. Lawrenson, Madras; Mr. F. V. Clerk, Htawgaw, Burma; Mr. C. J. Brown, Lucknow; Mr. A. Locket, Assam; Mr. C. McCann, Bombay; Ganda Singh Cheema, M.Sc., Lahore; Mr. M. Mitra, M.Sc., Agra; Mr. D. M. Short, Villupuram; Lt F. W. A. Phillips, Ceylon; Mr. R. Finney, Golaghat, Assam; Mr. J. H. Hutton, Calcutta; Mr. D. G. Harris, Ghazipur, U. P.; Mr. Govind P. Damania, Versova; Mr. H. B. Copley, Kotah, Rajputana; Lt. A. Ashton, Agra; H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Jamnagar, Kathiawar; Mr. H. T. McLeod, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.M.S., Guntakal; Mr. James Beckett, Penukonda, Anantapur Dist.; Mrs. H. M. Rait Kerr, Kirkee; Mr. G. R. Atkinson, Dharwar; Lt. G. A. S. Simpson, Fort Lockhart, N. W. F. P.; Mr. H. A. W. Brent, Bombay; Miss A. M. Webbe, Baraut, Meerut Dist.; Major S. St. M. Carter, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Simla; Mr. R. R. Mole, C.M.Z.S., Madras; Lt.-Col. H. A. Newell, I.A., F.R.G.S., Madras; Major M. D. Ritchie, I.M.S., Calcutta; Mr. E. Dainttith, I.A.R., Ahmednagar; Mr. J. P. Norris, Philadelphia, U. S. A.; Mr. B. P. Tailyour, Srivilliputtur, Ramnad Dist.; Capt. H. R. Lanktree, Rangoon; and Mr. B. V. Vakil, B.Sc., Bombay.

ELECTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen were elected as Office Bearers for the present year.—President, H. E. the Right Hon. Sir George Lloyd, D.S.O., G.C.I.E.; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, B.A., LL.B., the Hon. Justice N. C. Macleod, and H. H. the Maharao Saheb of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Managing Committee:—Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, F.E.S., Mr. T. R. Bell, C.I.E., I.F.S., Revd. E. Blatter, S.J., Mr. E. Comber, F.Z.S., Col. G. H. Evans, C.I.E., F.L.S., Major M. L. Ferrar, I.A., C.B.E., Major F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., Mr. F. Hannyngton, I.C.S., Lt.-Col. J. E. B. Hotson, I.A.R.O., C.B.E., (I.C.S.) Mr. C. M. Inglis, Prof. V. N. Hate, Capt. N. B. Kinnear, M.B.O.U., Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S., Mr. F. M. Mackwood, Mr. H. P. Macnaghten, Mr. P. J. Mead, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. R. A. Spence, Lt.-Col. F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.G., Lt.-Col. H. J. Walton, I.M.S., C.M.Z.S., Mr. John Wallace.

Mr. L. H. Savile, Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. W. S. Millard, Honorary Secretary.

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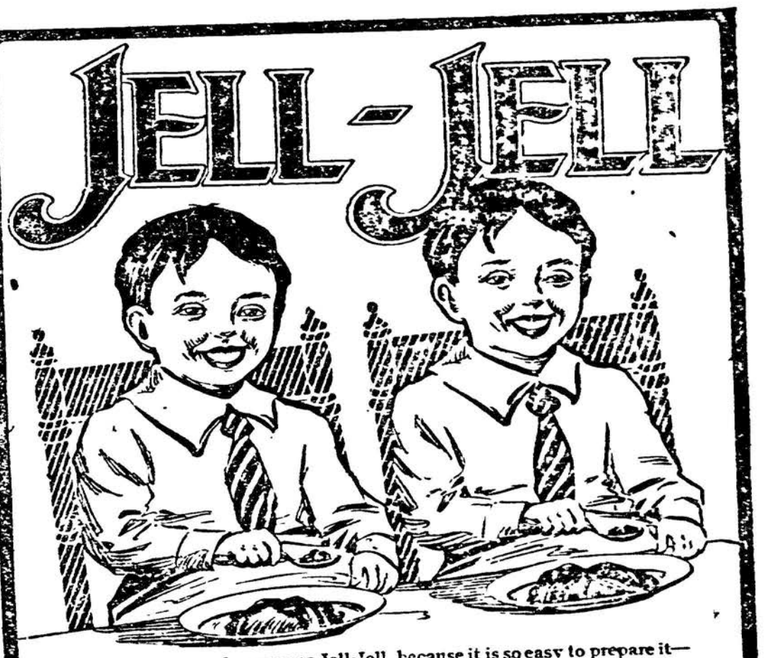

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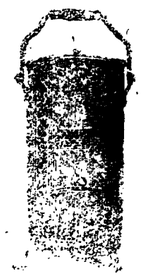

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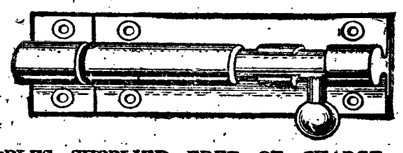
BOLT  BRAND

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Quinquagesima Sunday, March 2.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street.—Clergy, Rev. H. E. Arnould, Senior Presidency Chaplain; Rev. W. F. M. Hammerton, Garrison Chaplain. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral, Tours in C. Hymns 291, 198, 194, 163. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles Woodward in A. Hymns 266, 185, 226. Collections for Cathedral High School. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—8.15 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A. Marathi.—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Bible Society. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road.—7 a.m., Matins:—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Plain); 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-0 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church (opposite Prince's Dock) Chaplain J. W. Bilby. 10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road—Clergy Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 8 a.m., Matins (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—Clergy Rev. J. S. Payne. Matins and Sermon at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister.—Rev. Alex. Robertson. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Holy Communion.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School. Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service Parel.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road—Morning Service, 9.30 a.m.; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor; Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9.45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church, Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service, Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Agripada: 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (oppo. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E. P. Blackaby, 9 a.m., and 6-30 p.m., Sermon; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

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The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5.30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6-30 a.m., 7.30 a.m., and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.—Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. DeSa, Masses 7 and 8.30.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr J. N. Coutinho. 5-30, 6-30, 7.30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses. 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain: Rev D. Remedios, 6-30 a.m., Mass; 5-0 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain: Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. Masses at 6 and 8 a.m., 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5-30 and 6.30 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

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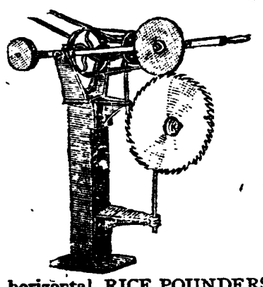

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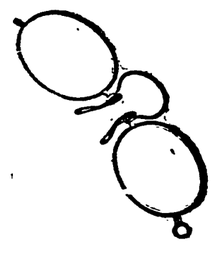

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WIFE WHO DINED OUT.

CAPTAIN'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The strange divorce case in which an unknown man was cited as the co-respondent ended in Mr. Justice Coleridge's court, on January 24th, says the "Daily News." Captain George Vivian Dymott, R.A.M.C., a dentist, was the petitioner. His case was that in July of last year, eleven months after his last meeting with her, his wife confessed her condition to his father and sister, with whom she was living. Her explanation was that in the previous February she had dinner at a restaurant with an officer whose name she refused to give. She drank too much champagne and remembered nothing more until she found herself in her father-in-law's waiting-room.

It was also alleged that from July 8 to 11 Mrs. Dymott, having declared she would have an illegal operation, was away from home, no one knew where, and that when she returned she was weak and ill but that otherwise her condition was normal.

Mrs. Dymott in the witness-box said she lived happily with her husband for several years. In August 1917 some difference arose and he did not see her again until July 12, 1918. As to the officer with whom she dined out once, she said, one evening in February 1918 there was an air raid. She and others were standing outside the house during an interval in the barrage. An officer picked up a piece of shrapnel and showed it to her. "We got into conversation. Afterwards we met several times; he lived in the neighbourhood. One day he said to me, 'You seem very sad and down on your luck. why don't you come up to London with me? We will have some dinner and go to the theatre.' I did not consent then, but later I did. I met him at Charing Cross Station and went to Frascati's; not in a private room. I had some champagne, but I did not have too much. Then we went to the Coliseum. Afterwards he took me home by the 11-30 train, he did not come inside although I asked him to."

THE THREE DAYS.

Mrs. Dymott denied that she told anyone that she got drunk or that she was afterwards in a certain condition but intended to get rid of the child. As to the interview with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bridges, she said the latter said to her, "The game is up," and demanded the name of the guilty man. Mrs. Dymott replied, "I cannot give you the name of the man because there is no man." After the accusation of her husband's people she nearly went out of her mind. In July she felt very ill and decided to go away. After walking about Blackheath all day on July 8 she thought of her friend Mrs. Davey, formerly a nurse at South Kensington. She went to her and stayed with her until July 11.

During those three days did you have any operation?—No.

Her reference in a letter to her husband about her "indiscretion" referred to her visit to town with the officer, she said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C.: You say that the letters purporting to come from you to Nurse McLeod were not written by you?—They were not.

If you did not write them some wicked person invented them?—Yes.

With the object of trying to prove you were guilty?—Yes.

Who do you suggest did it?—I do not suggest anyone.

Counsel read a letter Mrs. Dymott wrote her husband: "I say that I do not know what happened on that awful night." That did not refer to the dining out but to the night she was accused, Mrs. Dymott explained. In another letter she wrote: "Darling, darling, do make me happy. . . I have not done what you accuse me of, and I swear it. I was tempted and had some wine, but did not give in. Surely you will not doubt my word?"

WOMAN IN TEARS.

The reading of these and other letters caused Mrs. Dymott to break down and sob.

Mr. Gregory: Have you ever before this given the address where you stayed from July 8 to 11?—I was never asked.

Have you ever told the name of the officer you dined with?—Only to my solicitor.

What was he?—In the Canadian Army. He was a lieutenant.

Sir Ellis Hume Williams: Did you see him afterwards?—No. He said he thought he was going back to France very soon.

Mrs. Catherine Davey, a widow, of Cromwell-road, South Kensington, spoke of the three days Mrs. Dymott spent with her. She was in a very hysterical state and complained of accusations which had been made against her. No operation took place.

Counsel: Did you see any signs of pregnancy about Mrs. Dymott?—No.

THE JUDGE AND THE RELATIVES.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, in giving judgement, said the husband and wife lived a cat-and dog life, and the husband apparently would receive with no great dismay the news of the suggested infidelity of his wife; he judged also that the relatives of the husband were of one mind with the husband and were ready to catch at any evidence that would be sufficient to justify the separation of husband and wife. But Mrs. Dymott's absence in July 1918, he thought, was a carefully planned affair. She had denied having written certain letters to Nurse McLeod. But in regard to that she had consciously and knowingly deceived the court. There was only one conclusion to come to on her letters, and that was that they supported her husband's case as to her confession of misconduct.

"It is not for me to form an opinion as to what was done or if anything was done by Mrs. Davey," added the judge, and he did not decide one way or the other. All he had to decide was whether the lady was pregnant at the time stated. He believed the husband's witnesses and granted a decree *nisi*.

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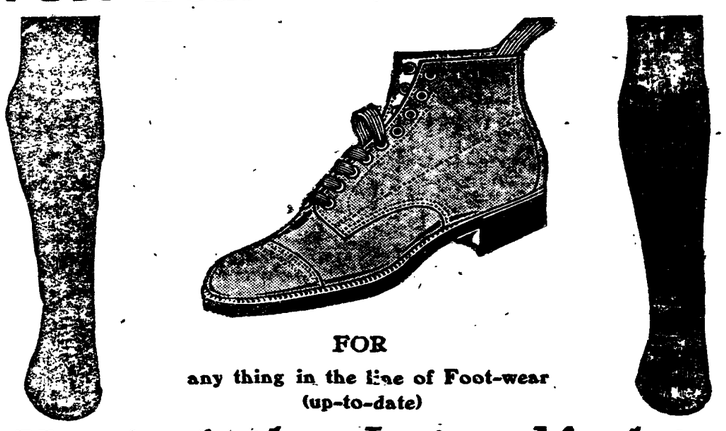

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 25,00,000
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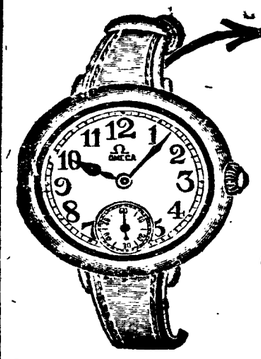

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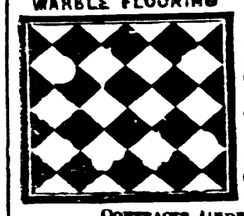

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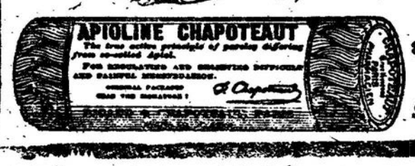

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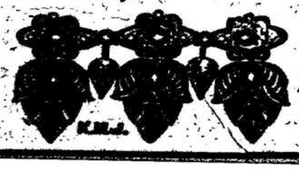

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